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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

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NEW YORK OFFICE, 50 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY TERMS:

proprietor until all arrearages are paid.

be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on intended for publication should be written on note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side more milk and butter in each succeeding Correspondence from particular farmers, giving results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real

name, in full, which will be printed or not, a THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad

vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

AGRICULTURAL.

How Much Land for a Cow!

business is there a wider difference between years of business stagnation. It is the inold and new methods than in the kind of feed given cows, and the amount of land workingmen in the Eistern States that that is required for their support. As we make a better market and higher prices for remarked last week, the original dairy all agricultural products this year regions were in localities where springs of than in 1896 and 1897. We believe never-falling water about dec, and where that this prosperity will continue, grass was the main dependence. Grass and that after a time the wages of labor pastured in summer, and mown for hay as will advance to correspond with the in-winter feed, is altogether too costly for feed crease of living expenses. Land values and and land to be afforded now. Besides labor are the last to rise when good times meadow hay, either natural grass or timc-begin, and they are the first to fall in eras thy is a much poorer winter feed for of commercial depression. If this country cows than corn stalks, especially if the is wisely governed, what proportion of prossoft corn and nubbins are fed with the per ty our people now have thould be constalks. This is probably the best way to use nubbins and soft corn. The cow, years. When the parts of the country unbeing a ruminant, will show as ain the suited to dairying return to the produceorn after it has some up from the first tion of other farm staples, it will increase stomach, and get much nourishment from the value of all dairy products, not only the cob. It some of the grains remain un- here, but in Europe as well, and the querdigested and pass through the excrement, droppings and leave not a grain go to waste.

This will not affect the pork, as the pig will portant that farmers can discuss.

dairy products will be among the most imdry and not in danger of freezing, as soon as the tops are well enough dried down to sweetness of its flesh is altogether dependent on its feed during the last months of fattening.

With good, rich land kept always in grass, two, three and even four scree will e needed to winter and summer a cow. Where the land is rocky or poor it may require five agree to a cow, besides buying some grain or meal as extra feed in winter. It is always true economy to purchase bran, wheat middlings or grain meal to feed to cows that have a hay diet in winter. It makes the hay go farther, and whenever a farmer makes close calculations he finds that for milk production at least, hay is the most expensive feed he can purchase. One of the cheapest of all cow feeds is linseed and cotton-seed meal, though neither can be fed in large amounts nor without give more bulk with the same nutrition Even corn and oats should be ground and mixed with out hay or straw to get the best results from feeding hemt. If the whole mess is well steamed and a little sait added. it makes the cow eat it with avidity, and the moisture from steaming the food greatly stimulates the secretion of milk. In the writer's boyhood dry hay was the staple food for cows in winter, though much of it in western New York was clover hay, and was only given sparingly, with dried corn

green cornstalks in succulent condition for would sell for more than the five do now. winter feed there came a revolution in the feeding of cows. It enormously increased transportation, and using only clean-looking the amount of fodder that could be produced on an acre. Instead of taking two three or four acres or more to keep a cow through the year, as with grass, a cow might be kept on an acre or perhaps three cows on two acres if some winter crop can be grown. like rye, to be out and fed in the spring just before the grain begins to head out. Fifteen, twenty or more tons of corn fodder | be done in the orchard. A dressing with can be grown per acre if the corn is fed manure at this time does not stimulate a green. Twenty and even 25 tons of large rank and tender growth of wood to be win-Southern corn can be grown per acre, which, ter killed, and in the spring, unless the made into ensilage, would make a daily manure contains too much nitrogen, its and the usefulness of the stover as a forage casier to conduct a large cattle enterprise ration of 100 pounds or more of ensilage strength will go to the perfecting of the per day for 365 days in the year. This is fruit, as the buds are now formed for the more than any cow should or could eat. If next season's crop. Proning may be done given without some dry hay or straw, and this month, or at any time when there is some grain, also, if the ensilage is not very no frost in the wood. Do not prune too well matured before being put up, the cow heavily, and if pruning has been neglected will have an immense amount of watery in years past, all the more reason for going excrement, and though for a time she may lightly this year, lest the letting in too give a large mess of milk, it will not be rich much sunlight, and the foreing all the sap her body and runs it into the milk pail

at

aised.

which

Fifty pounds of ensilage per day is, ex- all branches that are crossing and chafing cept for short periods, all that can be profit- each other. Search for borers at the trunk ably fed to cows giving milk. The remain- of each tree, near the ground, and kill der of the food required should be dry hay, them, and there may be a better harvest ing and mixing with a little grain, to be As to the matter of swine, they can be clover, if possible, and some boughten next year.

grains. Though these require the expend' ture of money from the farm, they pay bet-ter than trying to grow on the farm everything that has to be fee, as used to be the motto with old-fashioned farmers. It is only since Eastern farmers learned to supplement their home grown rations with ch ap Western grain that they have been able to produce milk and butter as cheaply as the West. We do not know as we could produce in competition, only because in the prairie States the water is bad, and the milk and batter made from it is not quite up to the average of that made in the best dairy districts of New England and New York Sate.

Feeding succulent food in tead of dry hay and dried oven fodder in witter has greatly helped to develop the milking onpacities of our leading dairy breeds. All of bere originated in mild and molet climates, where succulent at d nutritious food is plen-\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies cow, the Friesian-Holitsin, and also the Ayreshire (attle originated not far from ued, except at the option of the salt water, which is deep enough to keep open in winter. In an arid country the best All persons sending contributions to THE milk-producing breeds rapidly deteriorate DUCHMAN for use in its columns must sign in dairy qualities, where there are plenty of their name, not necessarily for publication, bu springs of water so as to keep the air moit, as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will the milk-producing breeds can be most profitably produced, because other things generation than in the one which preceded it. Such producers of dairy stock as are found in New England and New York could not be made profitable in the arid part of the West unless the climate be first ohanged

For the reason that so large a part of this ountry is poorly adapted to either breeding the bast cows or feeding them economically, it is unlikely that dairy products, and that also includes the best bred cows, will ever again be so cheap as they are now. Our country is growing in population, and when the mass . f workingmen get employment. they will consume more milk, butter and In nothing connected with the dairy cheese than they have done the past few erea ing employment and prosperity of tions as to the cheaper keeping of cows

Farm Hints for October.

APPLE PICKING AND PACKING. This morth has been called the harvest month, though the farmer and gardener who is up to date in his management usually manages to have something to harvest almost every month in the year, even to an ice grop in winter, and perhaps some grops grown under glass as well. But as most of the winter fruit; and vegetables are harvested this month, we may still continue to give it the familiar title. Unfortunately not many farmers will have a large tack in harvesting their winter apples, at least not many in the Eastern States; all the more reason they have for trying to manage to obtain all they can for the few apples they do have. Careful picking, with more careful assorting and packing, are all that they can do. It is poor policy, because apples are not plenty, to put everything into the barrels for No. 1 fruit which can possibly be made to pass as such, and some grass is growing there may be some good which would not pass in an ordinarily fru tful year. A day around our market should convince any one of the folly of that tion in it, and the cows will do better upon summer that there would soon be a dearth it to be true. This has failed quite as policy. A barrel of good, smooth, sound appler, free from defects, brings nearly the ings of the gastures after a heavy frost to be realized if the adva cing prices of might name a few instances, but as they are price of two barrels in which small, miscomes. Nights are cold enough this month shapen or wormy fruit can be found, and if so that the animals will thrive better for always that advances in the retail pricer of we will omit them now. some of the packers would take about one being in the barn than they would in the meats benefits the cattlemen and farmen With the introduction of the sile to keep

> ascertained. MANURING AND PRUNING.

Apple picking is not the only fall work to milk, except as the cow takes the fat off next spring into too few branches should be disastrous. Cut out all dead wood, and

POTATOES AND OTHER ROOTS

The late potatoer, beets, carrets and nearly all the later garden vegetables will be ready for the harvest this mout's exceptlater. If apples were carefully assorted cause they are scarce, and good ones bring a good price, potatoes should be admit of trimming, but should not be bar reled or piled deeply until they are fully Beets and carrots will keep of roots. If they are to be kept for sale later in the season, remember that this is mportant, and as there will be a probable shrinkage of from 10 to 20 per cent. in weight, it may be well to consider whether the advance in price during the winter will repay this loss. Banking of winter celery should begin early this month, and the early varieties like the Paris Golden will be fit to put in the cellar or p't before the end Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. The produce much better results in next year's has made a discovery that scientific men Boston Market celery was supposed to endure's temperature of 10° below fre zing after it was banked, but the early varieties will not, and we do not think the Peschal will. It certainly is not improved by it.

CARE OF ANIMALS The fall rains have improved the pasturage in many sections, and while the new feed, but do not feed too closely or too long. The Advance in Hogs and Cattle. barrel of poor fruit out of every five they yard. Any animals that are to go to the but they should if matters are rightly warm quarters at night and in cold, stormy refuse to sell if they cannot share in the beever, sheep or swine. They can easily like this, when there are none too one would a mathematical problem. barrels or boxes, adds to the selling price, digest much more hearty food now than and we are glad to notice that much of the they could have done in August, while later market, breeders should keep in mind the and we are glad to notice that much of the iney could have done in August, while late incor fruit now comes in bushel boxes, in on, in colder weather, it will ake more feed that they practically control prices if they but co-operate. The small breeders originated among Northern cattle, which to make considerable difference in the cost are, of course, at the mercy of the large had mingled with cattle from that State, or of feeding.

the vast cornfields of the West, it seems as cattle can, on general principles, sell his though our little crop in New England was cattle at less per pound and make a profit could infect others while manifesting no scarcely worth mentioning, yet with our than the farmer who raises a dozen. larger yield per acre, the higher prices here If one understands his business, it is ers asserted it to be so, and also declared tant to us as it is to those whose fields are spondingly more satisfactory. Quick profmeasured by square miles instead of acres. its, and many of them, should be the Those who have siles may find it the better mette of the breeders today. Good times way to run stalks and ears through the may not last long, but while they do, we cutter and make sliage of the whole, but we should make the most of them. have a liking for good corn meal for the animals rapidly, and fatten them for the eed cutter this winter, and after moisten- when the market is falling off. used as food for the milch cows.

worth while to leave the pressing work of the season to fix them up at one, but No. is the question of what food will make animal if it were placed on one. ground in the house wet with drifting rain must take the risk. We farmers do not the fever, because they had in some way or snow, means a check to egg production, always take sufficient risk. We see the and possibly a lot of fowl sick and dying opportunity, but let it slip by for fear we whenever the tick could get on them.

I have plenty of hay and enough cats and whenever the tick could get on them. or snow, means a check to egg produc of stout manila paper, or two or three coatings of any paper, pasted on the walls will cold winds. FALL MANUBING Beds of asparagus, rhubarb and the small

fruits should have manure put on them this month or next. They are all unwilling to yield good crops unless they are liberally fed, and the manure applied now will cause crops than they would give if the manuring we car, if we have well-rotted barnyard manure that we can use for that purpose, or even coarser manure, if we have time later

on to harrow or brush it over to break the lumps and spread it evenly.

ones, and must let their cattle go for the which were put in fields where such cattle THE CORN CROP.

In view of the reports we are having from breeder who raises a thousand head of

the winter's snow must be kept out of the From the first the animals should be kept cult to see that the barbed-wire fence and loft on a rye straw bed is where I'll have with roup. Do not neglect this. If the may lose money. The successful business benhouses are not warm enough, a lining man takes these little risks and makes the in the blood passes through the egg of the store and to town when 1 want to go. But most of his opportunities. Sometimes he mature tick into the young tick, and is by I keep away from the towns and taverns. I may lose by it, but more often he gaine, and its bite transferred to another animal, much to keep out the cold, especially gains heavily. That is what breeders which accounts for the long period which tobacco. It did well, but it takes work to

E. P. SMITH.

Live Stock Notes. It has sometimes happened that the common, practical farmer, almost without of the month, that it may blanch for the them to be making root growth, which will the education acquired by study of books, have long been looking for, and looking in was deferred until spring. We also like to vain. At first it was customary to ridicule topdress grass fields in the fall as ϵ arly as the idea of an uneducated man solving a problem that had puzzled the learned, but it has been so often proved that the practical man was right, that now they are more care ful to investigate before speering at him.

The fact is, there are two ways of trying to solve a question. The scientific way has often been to elaborate a theory, and work ing upon a supposition that it was correct The frostblitten grass has but little nutri- The prediction made last spring and to try to make the facts so fit as to prove hay and corn stover than upon the glean- of cattle and swine in this country seems many times as it has succeeded, and we

The farmer notices the facts as they come under his obseravtion, and from them he send to market, the four barrels remaining slaughter this fall or winter should be in regulated. The producers of cattle should may reach his theory, though he may not Packing so that they will not bruise in days, and should have liberal feed, be they advance in pricer, especially in a year whole line that he can demonstrate it as be able to follow it so closely along the

> We are led to this train of thought by had been within a short time. At first doctors ridiculed the idea that

> lisease themselves then or later on. Farm that a barbed wire fence was often sufficient protection against it. This seemed to be still more ridiculous, and when the farmers charged the cattle ticks which were upon Southern cattle as being the means of spreading the disease, it was pronounced the climax of absurdity.

But the farmers have been proven to be fattening istock, and sound corn for the chickens and turkeys, and we think we should rob the silo of the larger part of the best ears. Without a silo we would husk the country is large, sell quickly, even at a the good cars and bind the stover in bundles after husking to be run through the dies after husking to be run through the find yourself in possession of large herds from the standpoint of the farmers' dis- not wash them, although sure that our

raised and fattened quicker than cattle. a parasite so small as to be detected only bedded with straw, were cleaner than those

PREPARE FOR WINTER. We want first animals that will produce by a microscope of considerable power, During the summer it often happens that large litters of pigs,—the larger the better. which could and did destroy the red corwindows get broken, doors and gates off the hinges, and other things generally a little out of repair, and it seems acroely worth while to leave the pressing work of the acrossing to the control of the market with salable stock. After the pigs are here it introduce that parasite into a healthy bage. It is the greation of the market with introduce that parasite into a healthy bage. It

graded just as carefully because they are buildings, and this is not too early to begin growing daily and hourly. Their growth the tall grass beneath it might prevent the about 40 unshels of apples for winter stored. plenty, and inferior ones will scarcely sell to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be forced as much as possible to make everything ang. When it grows should be for the young stock at home. Olions should work. The henhouse especially will need more costly food to do this than by the grass. It was then possible to believe that and things to sell. some store pigs will root over the cows' and the more economical production of all droppings and leave not a grain go to waste.

The nenhouse especially will need the young stock at home. Olions should be placed under cover where they will be locking after for a cold wind blowine approached and products will be among the most immany dollars in our pockets. Certainly we same ticks upon them were not subject to

It has now been shown that the parasite should do just now, -strike while the iron is sometimes elapsed between exposure to the keep down the worms. No, the worms infection and the development of the dis-

used as a dip or wash to destroy these ticks, shed loft. A tobacce buyer gets around in and with little or no success, until it was December. I don't need to go hunting a found that a dip in paraffine oil was sure buyer. No, I ain't made my winter elder death to them, without injury to the animal yet. It's too early. I will lay up two barthey were on, but that it was necessary to repeat it in a few days, to destroy those keeps sweet and pleasant, and is not intoxihatched out after the first dipping.

cattle every time Texas animals come in summer if it don't rain, and I'm feeling among them, as it is only necessary to all right. We generally get to bed by nine quarantine them until they have been given o'clock. I sleep eight hours on an average their regular d'ppings. And the scientific "For breakfast, give me bread and good their regular d'ppings. And the scientific men are a little inclined to take all the butter with a thin slice of cold bac credit for at last being able to make use of bowl of good coffee and plenty of cream, the facts that the farmers knew years ago. and I'm happy. Of course, I start off with

says that colle, hoven or bloat, which is meat from the butcher wagon that passes when it is wet with dew, and which may money to keep up repairs. I worked 23 result from any food fermenting in the days for big farmers the past season. When stomach before it can be digested, can be I take up my pay 1'il buy lime and fertil-ma), as is often done. All that is needed is You see, if you put nothing on the land, toget a piece of round wood, like a broom handle or about as large, and about 12 turnips and beets for winter. One of my or 14 inches long, and fasten it in the girls is old enough to teach school. I was animal's mouth, so that it will keep a delegate in the convention that nominated working at it with the tongue. This our county school superintendent, and she tongue movement soon pumps out all may get a school. We can spare her, and the extra gas which the fermentation she can board at home. It all counts in the causes in the first atomach. He claims to treasury. We have got to provide for inhave been curing cattle in this way for the creased expenser. I want to put up a lot last five years, and has not lost a case yet. of barbed wire fence, and the price is Another writer claims the same method equally good with sheep as with cattle.

and often has proved successful, as the out- back into town again. By the way, this is coming gas, or the effort to spit out the gag, the greatest chestnut year on record. will cause the obstruction to come up where Come out in the nutting season. The chilt can be removed. Put the stick in like a bit, drawing up as far as possible, and by a buy two pairs of nice blankets for winter. rope at each end brought over the head. That's the way we get along. Lots of fun fasten it securely. If it will cure hoven it in it, too. Why, the girls can set rabbit is well worth knowing, and i is worthy of snares, and they're lucky enough at it, too. a trial at any rate.

Since the practice of washing the sheep fleeces from sheep that run only in a grass the next day I'll be enting corn. Next day They found that the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing."—Pennsylvania Cornections and the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing."—Pennsylvania Cornections are the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing."—Pennsylvania Cornections are the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing."—Pennsylvania Cornections are the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing."—Pennsylvania Cornections are the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing."—Pennsylvania Cornections are the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing."—Pennsylvania Cornections are the fever was caused by pasture and stopped at night in a shed well I want to go fishing.

from some of the sheep that were washed, and then allowed to lie in filth in the shed and yardr, and sandbanks in the pastures, during the two or three weeks they were supposed to be getting dry enough to shear. Just fancy having to wear a heavy woolen coat, wet to the skin, for two or three weeks. If the sheep did not get colds and coughs and die as a result of such treatment, we believe they lost vitality and strength as a result, and did not give as

City Feople on a Farm.

much milk for the lambs as they should

Another year has been added to the experience of the city mechanic out of a job who moves into the country to begin farming on a small scale, whom The Sun has already told something. Said he:

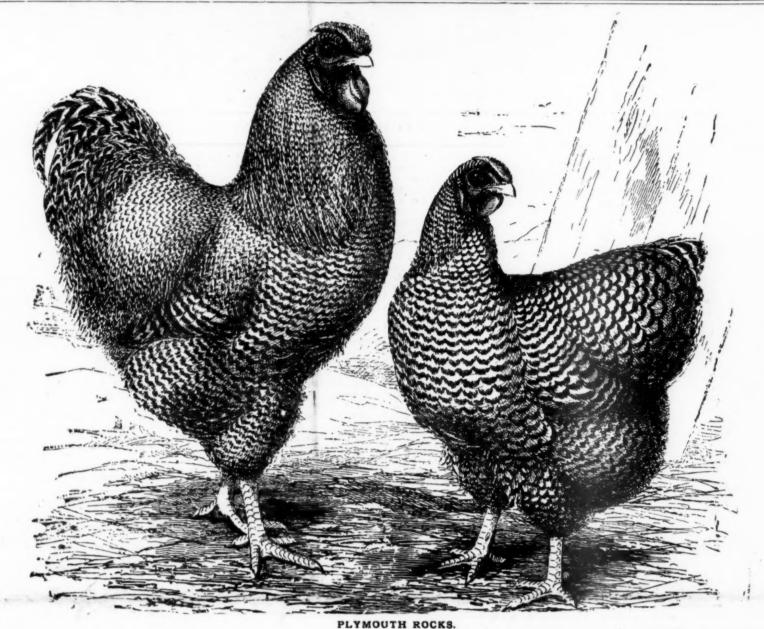
Ob, yer, we still live. I have gained 20 pounds, we've another little boy, we're all as hearty as bucks; we haven't turned a gray hair, and I think we're slightly better off than we were last year. Of course, I ain't kicking against the low prices of wheat, because I sin's a wheat farmer. I buy my bread from a baker wagon and get it just as cheap as city people. I did raise a patch of rye, because I like the old tyle of rye bread.

I'm raising chickens now, paying attention to 'em, and I'm getting eggs to sell. They're doing good all the year. We have another cow, making three, now. I'm a boss milker. I think nothing of taking in \$5 a week for butter and eggs. The work is light and I like it. You see I'm my own boss, all the way through; don't need to rush through life, and wonder whether I'm going to be laid off out of a job next week or mouth. I just finished putting away 100 bushels of potatoes. I'm not going to sell for 35 cents a bushel. I'll have 60 bushels to sell, at least. You see, I've only got 10 good acres, but you may be sure I make every square foot count. My sweet apple trees hang full. No, I did not sell an apple. Me and my wife and the girls had lots of fun in the afternoon under the shade, paring and alicing apples. You see, we dried them in the sun, and I have a Larket for them, at a d figure. A man who attends market will take all I got. We boiled 75 pots of apple butter. Our family will need about 20 for the winter and spring, and I will sell the others at about 75 cents a pot. They're big pots, and the butter is fine. Oh, no! no cinnamon or sassafras flavor. It's just pure apples and elder.
"I raised about 35 bushels of white

enough to buy all our winter clothes. I have about 175 heads of nice cabbage. I have plenty of corn to fatten our four nice hogs. Next month I'll out down a barrel of sour kraut. Up in the stable

compelled to hire a little help for the work. which I use for work and to drive to the just finished cutting a half acre of seeding don't come out of the ground. A moth fly deposits the nits on the leaves. The worms Many preparations have been tried to be grow rapidly. I hang the tobacco in the rels and preserve it with salveille seid. It cating. Nothing better for health. Every With this knowledge it becomes easy to night in the winter I cat an apple before prevent this fever from affecting Northern going to bed. I'm up every morning at five

fruit, but I est that out in the garden. I A writer in the Agricultural Epitomist thrive best on boiled dinners. We get fresh metimes caused by eating green clover three times a week. Of course, it takes much higher than last year. I'm glad to hear wages are up in the city and plenty This is an old remedy for choking cattle, of work. No. I would not think of moving dren say they'll gather enough chestnuts to I'm glad I moved out here. Had I net, I'd have no doubt gone to Manila with the



Farmers' 'National Congress.

The ational Farmers' Congress began its 19.h annual session Tuesday in Fancuil Hall. It will continue for a week at Horticultural Hall. It is made up of two delegates from each congressional district, and two at large from each State, beside delegates from State agricultural colleger, experment stations and State societies. Ex-Gov. W. D. Heard of Wisconsin is presi-

President Hoard delivared his annual address Tuesday, speaking in part as fol-

Massachuseits, with its upwards of two and a half millions of perp'r, contains only shout 150 000 farmers. Yet no State in the Union has been more loyal to agriculture or more lavish with its means for the promotion of agricultural objects. A most healthy sentiment pervades this Commonwealth, for we see here the possessors of it; largest fortunes and highest scholarship contributing generously of both these great forces to

he premotion of agriculture. The same sound state of sentiment prevails in regard to legislation for the protection of the producer and consumer of food, against adulteration and counterfeiting. It was Massachusetts that first enacted an anticolor faw, in regard to oleomargarine, and she valiantly forg't it through to an established victory in the highest court in the land. This law has now been placed on the statute books of 33 other States. These things greatly cheer us, for by them we realize that we are among mer, and in a State where the farm is honored, and its highest evolution hoped for.

The principal drawback and hindrance to agricultural thought, profit and progress is a lack of union and sympathy between soltween the teacher of agricultural science and the working farmer, and our farmers.

The committee on credentials reported in reduction in price.

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The committee on credentials reported in reduction in price. are especially lacking in appreciation of the the list of delegates entitled to seats in the creased; the advent of machinery has not early or late migration of birds from North Baby Ray and heard his mamma tell the "Gc-There needs to be instituted a new order names. The report was adopted. of teaching agriculture in this country, tries of Europe. There should be established, at various places in each State, ex. has built up an empire. The nation rests accompanied by high prices for what the periment and demonstrating farms carried upon agriculture; the farmer is the wealth farmer needs. and practice. The average farmer has too wealth of the country; in 1890 he owned but little sympathy for agricultural schools or one-fourth. The cause is variously stated. for organized methods for a better agricult- Whatever the cause, the remedy must be from foreign countries, already large, deural education. This is seen in the fact that, as a class, he spends thousands of dollars to educate his children to be lawyers or doctors, where he spends \$1 to especially fit them to be intelligent farmers. But few farmers believe there is such a thing as a science of agriculture. The great mass do not believe that the thing we call farming can be taught to their children from books or schools. Do you suppose that the farmers who swarmed cut of New England and New York into Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and the farther West would have reduced the fertility of their lands as they have done if they had been taught in the country schools, when boys, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as fertilizing agents? Is there a farmer here that ever heard those agents of all plant growth mentioned in the studies of his boy-

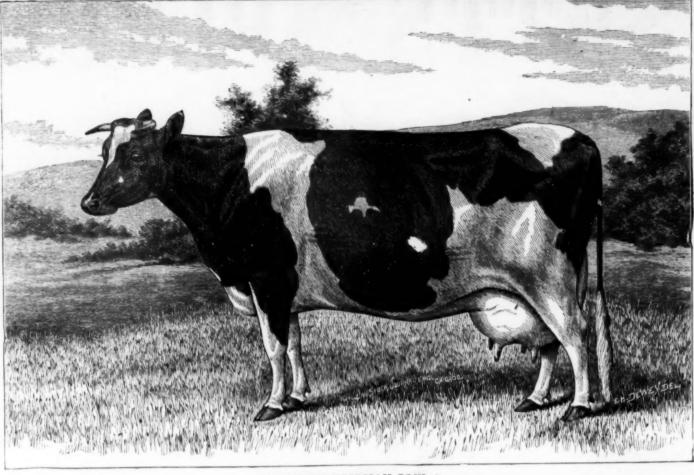
The vast extent to which the organization of trusts has attained means simply that the men who represent these varied interfull ability. If hidden capital cannot be ests have learned to co-operate for mutual benefit. Like every other social power and privilege it can be carried to an extent where it amounts to a conspiracy against the general welfare. When that time comer, the people will cope with it success-E y. But there is a hint in all this combining that is going on that the farmers matter, but some rich towns and cities pay should take to heart. Except in dairying, and, to a small extent, in fruit growing, this great lesson is utterly unheeded Every creamery and cheese factory could the means of a larger nomica. In France over 600,000 farmers are members of supply associations, through which they buy fertilizers, implements, blooded stock, and sell their produce. Cooperation for the farmer does not mean the formation of some gigantic stock concern which will end in a same of freezeout. Every instinct of reason and experience bids us avoid such schemes as we would the plague. But in the breater sense and logic their necessitier, and not the necessity of some prometer, farmers should study co-

tated from the standpoint of maintaining the fertility of our soil by the wisest a fministration of the forces at our sommand. It has been stated, with how much accuracy I cannot (a?, that the decline in the values American shipping and against national of farm lands in the last 30 years in the State of New York alone has reached the eno: mous sum of over \$1,000,000,000. The same condition applies to the farming lands in greater or less proportion from Indiana costward to the Atlantic coast. In the great Middle West a different condition exists, which up to the present time has arrested this great current of waste and destruction to a certain extent. As fast as the sons of American-born farmers have abandoned the old farm there has come in a fagmer from Germany or other countries in wo valuable traits of mind and training: First, his home government has taken pains to give him in the primary schools some education at least in the elements of agricul ural science. He has been severely trained by practice in the art of soil preservation. He is a careful, painstaking hushandman. Second, his sons have an ambition to become farmers. The father is on the lookout for farms near his own for his children. This creates a demand for farms, because first there is a farmer.

Tae agricultural mind of this country must come to a better comprehension than it has had of this chain of causes for the decline and enrichment of a country. We must settle down practically and hard to the conclusion that we must commence with the child if we are going to make good farmers, for without good farmers the country will soon go to destruction. The addresses of the afternoon were by Dr Henry H. Goodell, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "The Mission of the Experiment S.atior," and the Hon. J. W. Stockwell, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, on " Decline of Farm Lands in the East; Cause and Remedy."

President Goodell presented au interesting story of the work of experiment stations, with their varied contributions to the education of farmers in the study of soils, fertilizers, seeds, insects, blights, methods of ou tare, etc. A discussion followed, in which his remarks were criticised as not pertinent to the average farmer, and as not covering many important things the farmer ought to know.

Other delegates said the experimen stations are bonanzas to the farmer. They make agriculture a science, in place of



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW.

great value to them of the scientific teacher.

Congress. The list contained about 500 reduced them, but the skilled labor required to South. It is so easy for a bird to charge sleep "story:

such as is being done in some of the coun- from New England was under the dominant old, clothing is correspondingly reduced. spirit of adventure and thrift. Her decline on by men who can correlate both science producer. In 1850 he owned one-half tho sought. He showed that farming in Connecticut

barely pays its way. In New York farm land has depreclated 38 per cent.; 40 per cent. of the farmers desire to leave the business. Massachusetts has lost in number and value of farms in the last ten years The question is one for lawmakers and statesmen. The tax collector is the everpresent terror. But in New Ecgland, in spite of this, and of exhausted soil and uncertain weather, the people are fairly prosperous. In response to a call in seven years only 638 at andoned farms were found in this State, of which 269 were qu t the meaning and methods of conserving for information about these farms from all promptly sold, and there are constant calls parts of the country.

Farmers have desired no class legislation. Capital has never been so modest. he said. The farmers must understand and insist on their right Unequal taxation, tax dodging, etc., are burdens upon found and taxed, republican government is a failure. If the farmers will exert their voting power, they can remedy this defect. He disapproved the single tax idee, and insisted that the dodging of taxes by per-

sonal property must be stopped. He said that education is a public, not a local only from \$1 to \$3 per \$1000 of valuation while poor communities pay from \$7 to \$9 for poorer facilities. Tals tax should be laid uniformly on the State.

to the decline of small manufacturing industries of the town as equal in influence also be gradual. He saw the beginning of funds could be a needed, these will change the aspect of Naw England farms.

He advised farmers to aid the extension of electric railways, pleaded for rural mail delivery, the extension of experimental As farmers we need to be cons'antly agi- knowledge, etc., and declared that there is no decline of agriculture in the E sat.

At the evening session of Tuesday the presentation of resolutions was in order. Resolutions favoring rural free mails, on aid to Sut; irrigation were presented and referred to the committee without debate The address of Tuesday evening was by

the Hon. Franklin Dye, secretary of the New Jersey State b: ard of agriculture, on "Agricultural Progress and Profit" He said the plow is the beginning of agriculture, and our riches came from the soil instrad of from speculation. He traced the plow from the book of Job.

The improvement in stock, fru t, vegetabler, etc., was sketched, and the extension of the knowledge of soils and fertiliz Europe. Tals European farmer possesses ers and of the bringing of all the natural sciences to the aid of the farmer have recorded almo t a miraculous advance. Increase in acreage and the increase of crops per acre were also rected as other evi-

Ali this, he said, is the result of intelligence, and today the broadest knowledgels

"It is an Ill Wind

That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia - " Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years from dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. Emerton, Auburn, Me. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

The committee on credentials reported in reduction in price. Wages have in- early or late winter may be foretold by the before this has sought other channels. Secretary Stockwell said the first exodus Necessaries of life are sold for less than of High priors for farm products are usually

> The increase of population and wealth tave enlarged demand both in bulk and in variety, he said, and the increasing demand serves the fostering care of Congress, that the increasing product of the farms may find remunerative markets. Unbalanced conditions between a people's industries cannot long continue. All prosper or suffer alike.

He counselled organization and co-oper tion among farmers, for the diffusion of intelligence, and to influence legislation for the fostering of industry. Correct methods of taxation, improved schools, rural mail delivery, the elimination of the mid- region because a specific food is exhausted, dleman and the speculator, and other points were suggested as worthy of study and action by progressive farmers. Institutes, whole have shown that desirable food can the press and a secciations of specialists are all of great value to the farmers.

Profit depends on progress, he said There is light enough, but the farmer is too that drive them, nor is it the temslow in accepting it. He should live better than any one else, but he need not indulge in luxuries, nor be extravagant. Economies in fertilizers are important and stock that concumes more than it returns should be consumes more than it restrains and the control of the day of large acreage and small product must be reversed.

The city, he said, owes much to the country, and while the demand for food is great.

the demand for man and woman of strength. virtue and integrity is great r, and to supply these is a part of the country. The home and the family are parts of farm profit, and deserve far more recognition than they re-ceive. These are the bulwark of national

Jerseys by Auction.

The great sale of Jerseys by auction last week at the farms of Stouchton and Burn-He condemned "trusts" and urged con ham at Montague, Mass., marks anoth certed action for their control. He alinded round in the ladder of Jersey fams. We believe an increasing interest in this fine dairy stock is apparent on every side. Taere to the exodus of population, and he said, as must be a few pioneer sales. A successful these changes are gradual, the remedy will Jersey sale was hardly possible a year ago and yet now, under the skillful and enimprovement in improved systems, change thusiastic management of P. C. Kellogg & in products, etc., and was confident that if Co., the far-famed live stock auctioneers of tax stion and the distribution of public New York city, 79 animals, one-third or more of which were grades, brought altogether \$5070, an average of \$63 per head. The 54 thoroughbreds brought \$3690, averaging \$68, while the 25 grades sold for \$1380, averaging \$55. Three graits sold at \$70, four at \$65 and six at \$60, -prices nut to be complained of. Of the thoroughbreds, the following were the best sales:

Beatrice Fairfax 185013, 5 yrs., sire, Granny's Gold Coast 84088, dam, Wild Wood 2d 64187; John A. Frye, Mari soro,

Ohronamy 21 125421, Nov. 20, '95. sire Richard E. 36672, dam, Coronamy 64060; F. B. Orans, Westfiel I, Mass..... Marjo:am's Mabel 138654, Jap. 18, .'97,

lator of Guliford 31168—Glive O'Mailey 64431; A. F. Pierce, Winchester, N. H... Bolly Cator o 107876, Feb. 17, '95, K^ko Unione 35221—Algitha's Pride 50627; Briarchiff Farms, Briarchiff Manor, N. Y., 118 Bachelor Golden Girl 188 551, Jan, 15 '95, Golden Birrior 53646-Kire Green field 110119; A. Fiagg, Wattham. Mass.. 110 Bisonora of M. G. 112013, April 3, '94, Bost-

leep's Son 17680-Buna B x 42486; A. Magule of Inglevale 109901, July 3, '94,

K fise's Caterer 29000-Maggle Mc-Donald 97101; Briarchiff Farms...... Hioge W 128184, June 18, '95, Royal A .:bert O. 27000-Yetts of Maple Hill 50938; Briarch ff Farms

Dahlia's Last 5(937, March 5, 'd6, Dail's Lad 9164-imp. Dabita 21 15762; John W. w neeler, Orange, Mass

It will be noticed that the number of anima's which sold above \$100 each was very Mr. Kellogg agrees with us in the pre-diction, that another season will wit-ness such an increased demand for choice Jersey stock that prices then Sarsaparilla. Then your will show a very considerable advance over the present scale. Dairymen are growing to appreciate the value of Jersey blood and the importance of its infusion into our dairy herds. While the respits of this sale were not specially brillfant, yet they were certainly very at lafactor/, as compared with the lethargy which has prevailed the past few years.

Why do Birds Migrate!

Some correspondence on this subject in Popular Science News (September) reveals the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject among osturalists. Says one contributor: "The migration of birds has been, and still is, quite a mystery. It is undoubtedly a matter of instinct, and also of example from older to younger birds. Tast these birds have any idea of the exact time of an

to Suth. It is so easy for a bird to the set it should be something that that it is no wonder it takes this method of keeping itself in a comfortable locality, and where the food it needs can be obtained most readily. The atories told of the feats performed by birds in carrying out this migratory instinct are marwallons. The Virginia ployer, it has been never the set of t marvellous. The Virginia plover, it has been calculated, files at the rate of 225 miles an He scatters crumbs for us and calls us. hour, and at a height of nearly two miles, is bedtime for chicks and goese and rabbits and kittles and dogs and bables, so little Bay must (t is said that a Wilson's blacksap warble arrived at a certa'n bush in the North, in shree successive years, at 1 30 P. M. of the same day." Another correspondent writes: It is commonly thought that birds migrate because of the changes in the weather; that they seek in winter a warmer and in summer a cooler climate, so us the migrations are largely a matter of and they fly to another specific region because the experiences of the tribe as a be found there. Tuey are driven by hunger out of one place and are led by experi-ence to another. It is not the winds perature that tempts them." Regarding this a prominent ornithologist writes to the eem to go without any apparent reason. when food conditions are seemingly perfect

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

why.

GRANDMOTHER'S MAXIM ver could tell what my grandmother mean I bough she has the wisest of brains. noticed," she said, "in the course of

That I my tolks take the most pains. hated to mend that short rip in the skirt

Of my dress, where the pocket hole strains; And grandmother saw it, and laughed as she " Yes, lazy folks take the most pains."

and that same little rip, when I went out to ride, Was caught in my bicycle chain.

Obl then I remembered what grandmother said, who hated the elatter of the porcelain plates. " That iszy folks take the most pains."

For instead of an inch I must sew up a yard, And it's just as ner maxim explains. shall always believe what my grandmother

" That lazy folks take the most painr." -Rieanor W. F. Bates.

The " Go-Sleep " Story. 'How can I go to bed," said Penny, the flassy

with his little for hand. It is bedtime now for dogs and babies. I wonder if he is asleep." Bo he trotted along in his sliky, white night- ery New Jersey had a few lett as late as 1840. gows, till he found Baby Ray on the porch is ma's arme. And she was telling him the same little story The doggle that was given him to keep, keep,

what the kittles heard:

"How can we go to bed," said the three little

bunnies, "till we have seen Baby Ray?"

Then away they went in their white velves nightgowns, and so tly as three fishes of snow. And they, too, when they got as far as the poreb heard Ray's mamma telling the same little story; One doggie that was given him to keep, keep,

Went to see if Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, sleep.

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chicks, "till we have seen Baby Ray o ice more?

Then they ran and fluttered in their downy white nightgo was till they came to the porch, where little Ray was just closing his eyes, while mamma told the "Go-sieep" story: One deggie that was given him to keep, keep,

Two cunning little kitty-rats, creep, creep, the search after food. They have a given Five downy little chicks, crying peep, peep,

All saw that Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, sleep. -Youth's Companion.

HISTORICAL.

-- The two profoundest statesmen in the Con stitutional Convention, Phil delphia, 1787, were young men, Madison and Hamil'o's. To Madisop perhaps we owe more for making the Constiams paper: "I suppose this may be true ander Hamilton sfterward a member of Wastin part, for proper food and rearing of ing o 's Cabinet and the leader of his party as young are chief reasons; but they often lorg as he lived, was agreat lawyer, and the greate t dnancier this country has yet seep. -- Bobert Fulton, the inventor of the steam-

It is certain they go, but 1 have yet to find the cruithologist who can tall events. the ornithologist who can tell exactly teen he went to Philadelphis, determined to be an artist. Here he remained for four years, and not only became an excellent artist, lu: earned money enough to return at the age of twenty-one and purchase for his mother a small farm. This done, the ambitious youth sailed for Europe to seek his fortune in the great world.

--- Pawter bottles of various sizes were sen Governo: Endicott had one, but they were eertainly far from common. Dram cups, wine mug: and funnels of powter were also oscasionally seen, but searcely formed part of drinking mugs of pewter were found on nearly every table. Pewter was used until this century in the wealthiest homes, both in the North and toe forth, and was preferred by many who owned rich china. Among the pewter lovers was the Revolutionary pariot, John Hanco's,

—Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Ir-dependence, put a clause condemning the slave trade, but South Carolina and Georgia de manded that it be struck out, and it was done. But they could not prevent that grand sentiment in the Declaration: " All men are created count tion, but equal in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Soon after the Rev. olution the No thern States took hold of the matter and began to emancipate. Pennsylvanis dog, "till I say good-night to B toy Ray? He leading in 1780. Virginia came very near i gives me part of his breid and misk, and pats me | two years before. New Hampsbire became i free State in 1784, New Yo'k in 1799, and so or until all the Northern States had abolished play-

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE GREATEST SHIP .- 'J. J.": The new Reep, keep, went to see if Baby Bay was asleep, sleep, sleep. "How can we go to bed," said Bnowdrop and Thistiedown, the youngest children of Tabby, be eat, "till we have once more looked at Baby at:emped. The only record the owners profess Ruy? He lets us play with his b'ooks and ball, to establish is that of regular Wednesday morn and laughs when we climb on the table. It is bedtime now for kittles and dogs and bables. Perhaps we shall find him asleep." And this is feet, is over an eighth of a mile, and exceeds that of the old Great Rastern. She is sixty-light feet Oue doggle that was given him to keep, keep, in beam, and displaces 28,500 tons of water. Her engines are of twenty-light thousand-horse Esep.

Two cunning little kitty cats, creep, creep, creep, went to see if Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, tleep.

Great Eastern was 2700, less than one-tenth that of this mighty glantess of the sea. She can carry 1700 pas sengers, besides the four hundred men n her ship's company. Her bunker capacity is 8700 tons, which would enable her to steam around the world without recoaling at the rate of twelve knots an hour. The Oseanic is deled closely after the Maj stic, owned by the Keep.
Two cumping little kitty cats, creep, creep, creep, fire pretty little bundles, with a leap, leap, arrangaments to secure the maximum of comfort rangements to secure the maximum of comfor for her passengers. The decorations are elaborations "How onn we go to bee," said the four white rate, but in general good taste, the most striking ease, "till we know that Baby Ray is all right? feature being, perhaps, the ornate glass (ome, Re loves to watch us sail on the duck pone, and he brings us corn in his little blue aprop. It is bedtime now for geese and rabbits and kittles representing Great Britain, America, New York

and Liverpool. The ship is provided with two libraries and with two smoking rooms, for the

first and second-class passengers. EATING OF THEME BLADES OF GRASS — do not slumber simultaneously. They fall into Churchgoer": "The eating of three blades of investibility one after another. First the cyclical grass in token of the Holy Communion" was a recogn z d military deveton in the middle ages.

On the eve of battle one knight would make his touch follow in the order named, touch being the On the eve of battle one snight would make all confession to another, and then partake of this lightest element and the most easily aroused.

——A record of the destruction caused by be correct to speak of either ceremony as "an ilghtning in New York State last month was kept embacious substitute" to the sacraments of at Cornell University. It killed six men, eighteen anance and the Rucharist respectively. The teles, twenty cows and one sheep, and struck penance and the Eucharist respectively. The practices do not even amount to sacramentals.

They were simply devotions in honor of the Biessed Eucharist,—plous and formal expressions of the individual's desire to communicate

The Etst's geologist of Indiana, Professor —The State geologist of Indiana, Professor Blackley, reports that the supply of natural ga-in the State is decreasing constantly, and that

MEMORABLE DAYS IN DEWEY'S LIFE. "Curious": We think that the following facts the end of its use for manufacturing purposes or it quirles: Die. 26, 1887, born; Bant. 23, 1854, acting midsalpman; June 11, 1855 in the gas field can use petroleum in Equid form midshipman; Jan. 19. 1861, passed midshipman; Feb. 23. 1861, master; April 19, 1861, lieuter-ant; March 3, 18:5, lieutenant commander; April 13, 1873, commander; 8 pr. 27, 1884 cap ——The atmospheric opean furrounding the tain; June 17, 1896, commodore; Oct. 21, 1897, earth is frequently disturbed by gigantic waves, ordered to Asiatic Station; Jan. 8, 1898, ac-sumed command; May 1, 1898, vietory of Mcnila bay; May 10, 1898, thanks of Congress; May 18, 1898, rear acmiral; March 2, 1899, ac-

PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT LANGUAGES .- at a great height, marking the crests of a ripple R. W. H.": A German statistician estimates of air waves, running miles above our heads, that about one hundred and twenty-five million —The city of San Francisco is experimenting that about one hundred and twenty-1ve million persons on the g'obs use the English language. while ninety milifor use Russian, seventy-five mill on German, fitty-five million French, fortyfive mill'on Spanish, thirty-five million Italian and twelve million Portuguese.

CURIOUS FACTS.

-There are many muscles in the human body control of which has been lost through

known as Wyoming once had numerous fresh water lakes and a climate approaching the semi--The n w south terminal station has added tropical. The animals whose bones are now coning to light subabited these lakes and the about \$35,000,000 to Boston land values. Taxes around Dewey | q | are have be an doubled. ound Dewey (q are have been doubled.

—The Gersoppa Palis, on the Sharavatti
the mud in dying and their bones were covered river, in south Kanars, India, are larger and with other deposits and became petrified more magnificent than Niagars. The water large beds are found at points supposed to have makes a clear drop of 830 feet.

-The United States have more merchant vessels than Great Britain. They have 22,705 vessels of 4.749,738 tons, while Great Britain has 20,601, of 8 958,171 tons.

-- For the year ending March 81 Great Britain's postoffite department showed a profit of nearly \$18,000,000. The number of postal packages of every kind delivered during the year was

-Nasal douches should be used only when Kan. in climbing a mountain in Swifzerland, lost there is something to remove, as increased secre-tions and cruete, since disturbance in the sense of smel', headacte and suppurat'or of the middly whatever of recovering the money. The other

solve blood rapidly. Clear water and a nail brush should come first, soap next.

-Many clocks with weights and wheels were in use in England during Chaucer's time. and most of the monasteries of the fourteenth century possessed clocks, though these were used to show the astronomical movements, as well as the passage of hours. Throughout the as to avoid being subjected to great violasitudes of temperature. But naturalists tell
put the migrations are largely a matter of

order,

Throughout the
well as the passage of hours. Throughout the
leap,
leap,
four geese from the duck-roud, deep, deep

armorra and blacksmitte, as they were constructed of iron and steel.

—The aggregate national debt of Europe exceeds \$23,000,000,000, according to constlar information produced by the state department, and (fill stally published. The exact figures for each country are given as follows: England \$3,323,819 500, France \$6,248,586,000, Germany \$3,447,349,830, Russia \$4,759,437,000, Austria-Bungary \$2 574,878,500, Italy \$2,482, 814,812, Spain \$1.798,830,799.

-To thread a nee le hold it with the ring and little fingers of the left hand, instead of with the thumb and forefinger as is the usual way This method, according to Dr. Joseph M. Jackson, leaves the thumb and foreinger free to grasp the smallest bit of silk or other suture material as it passes through the eye and pull it to a sate distance on the other side. This does away with the slipping back, so common in the old way of changing hands, and incidentally de creases profaulty.

HOOU'S PIIIs

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and Give Comfort

divided into twelve chapters, as will be seen by the table of contents, and devoted to plants that are in evidence during that month: "The Story of the Root" (January), "The Story of the Stem" (February), "The Hope of Years to Come" (March), "When the Woods are Leaf. Green" (Aoril), "The Beauty of the Flower" (May), "Solomon's Rivals" (June), "Plant Partnerships" (July), "Plant Food and Motion" (Augus), " The Pilgrims of the Year " (Septem ber), "Bringing Forth Fruit" (October), "The Sleep of the Planty" (November), "The Reign of the Immortals" (December). Her treatment of root, stem, leaf, flower, seed pod and fruit are pleasing and practical. Her discussion of the plant life, food, clothing, medicine, houses and sanitation are equally suggestive and

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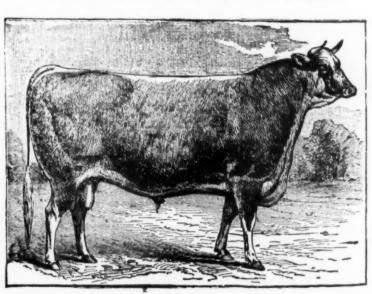
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Prac Over 90,0 and sold in 1898, is the from nearb either freigh panies. Th reported as ? value \$18,000 Not all th We have her the culls and

SCIENTIFIG.

will soon be at hand. He suggests that factories

can make petroleum gas, can ship coal from the Indiana field or manufacture gas in the coal

which are invisible except when they carry

parts of the air charged with moisture up into a

densation occurs. In this manner long, paralle

with the use of sea water for street sprinkling.

It is said that the sait in the water not only

causes the particles of dirt to cohere, thus pre-

the wind blows, but also, by absorbing moistors

during the night, tends automatically to dampen the surface of the ground. In short, sea water,

it is averred, has proved to be three times as effective as fresh water in suppressing dust.

been the mouths of great rivers, the animals

after death having floated down these rivers to places where they were deposited in these

estuaries, thus accounting for the wast deposits

in certain places. Within the next three years

these cemeteries will yield their dead, and the

museums of our colleges will be filled with fossi

bones prepared for restoration in the skeletor

-Botany-

-A year ago Prof. L. T. Weeks of Winfield,

The Story of

Plant Life,

By JULIA MacMAIR WRIGHT

-Geologists believe that the territory now

field, and force it to their furnaces.

-A German physician says that all the sense

candled by repacked. ' away. The good, and son fit to send o strictly fres cheap res an count from a Biscuit C m dozen eggs p dozen a year concerns, pr more, from t The calleo 8,000,000 de z estimated to year in the L New Englan The coffee graphicsupp and the ohen in the United and the mak

some can us WOLL Taen \$20,00 ported last y out from thi show in com Canada or F This may stand why ! poultry in t

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nrers need a

Some require

placed by the \$290,000,000, cotton crop. wheat and the other also exceeds tato crop to 000,000. It he the blizzard trains but a f famine in Ea all fresh eggs nearly exhau cold storage, to the best. that the demi likely to ces chance of the ruin the poul

make in raisin siders undue true that ther ng with due believe it may the greater th with a male, t breeding, eith or one of his g He found w yard 25 by 40 : erately well, a egge, there wa germs formed before leaving that ducks con ercise enough hatching. We siz; rather whether that dozen, but thi duck growers Another mis

lings to go int

day without m

A writer in

of some of th

water baths ar to their injury weeks old sho though both of ways fresh we cannot get int corn he found well as did his age. He made rolled oat", an hey grew mu the proportion with the crac them doing we to feed any mo very good reso rain he will at and some meat

meat, or some

mixtures that

ducklings read

We know sev extra price for summer, some above the me more than the kept in yards for them, and swil', dead ani to give flavor yards are look times of year 1 eggs do not get nor along the h And they are c to market, whi back in the pro next week. T enstomers to follow this exa

Can an inexp ing from poul asked but selde the beginner. as well as pra fully raise and since the introd brooder have time-honored The fault wit

Poultry s

of caring for th a large number to care for and chickens, and i cially if they po rouble begins out of the shell their voraciou their systems f

POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points.

value \$18,000,000

Not all these are devoted to table use. We have heard it asked, what becomes of bottom and work out and prove yourself tree wait until new roots have been formed the culls and rejected eggs when they are the ideas gleaned from your books. candled by the large dealers, assorted and fit to send out in a case that is marked count from market rates. It is said that one as he attains to knowledge. Biscuit C mpany in New York buys 4000 dozen eggs per week, or more than 200,000 dozen a year, and there are many smaller more, from that market.

New England markets.

show in comparison with those sent from pair, with some extra at \$1 50. Canada or F.a 10: and Germany to Eng-

This may help some people to understand why it is that the earnings of the poultry in the United States in 1896 was placed by the Agricultural Department at \$290,000,000, exceeding the value of the other by nearly \$20,000,000. also exceeded the swine and the po-000,000. It helps us also to understand why the bifzzard of last winter, by stopping trains but a few days, nearly caused an egg famine in Eastern markets, taking not only all fresh eggs on hand at high pricer, but nearly exhausting the large quantities in cold storage, of any grade from the poorest to the best. It also helps us to have faith that the demand for eggs and poultry is not chance of there being any over-supply to ruin the poultry keeper by low prices.

A writer in the National Stockman tells make in raising ducks. The first he considers undue i breeding. We think t is true that there is more danger by inbreed- and usually be larger. ng with ducks than with hers, and we believe it may be taken as a general rule, with a male, the less the danger from inbreeding, either by retaining the same male or one of his getting.

He found when he had a few ducks in a yard 25 by 40 feet, that they laid only moderately well, and after the first setting of eggs, there was a trouble in the hatch. The germs formed in the egg, but they died before leaving the shell. It is his opinion that ducks confined in a yard do not get exercise enough to produce eggs good for

Another mistake is in allowing the ducklings to go into water before they are well feathered out. They may do it in a warm day without much apparent harm, but cold water baths are apt to chill them, greatly to their injury. We should say that ducks intended to be marketed at eight to 10 weeks old should not go into water at all, though both old and young dasks should have so much as they will drink, and atways fresh water so protected that they cannot get into it.

When he fed his ducks upon cracked corn he found that they did not grow as well as did his neighbors of : ame stock and age. He made the ration about one-third rolled oate, and cooked it thoroughly, and hey grew much faster; gradually reducing the proportion of rolled oats, and finally dropping them entirely, but keeping on with the cracked corn boiled, he found them doing well still, and he proposes not very good resolution, and if to his boiled rain he will ail some cookel vegetables and some meat, either raw out bone and meat, or some dried beef scrape, he will find his gain more rapid. It is by such mixtures that our best growers have their ducklings ready for the market before they are ten weeks old.

We know several parties who chiain an extra price for their eggs both winter and summer, some of them five, some 10 cents above the market price, and some even more than that. In every case the hens are kept in yards all of the time, and get but little feed excepting that bought or grown for them, and that is of the best. No city swill, dead animals or onlons are allowed to give flavor to the eggs. The house and yards are looked over every day, at some times of year more than once a day, and the eggs do not get too ripe under sitting hens, nor along the hedgerow or in the haymow And they are clean and fresh when taken to market, which is done once or twice s week, when all are taker, and none held back in the prospect of a higher price the next week. Those who seek for private enstomers to pay an extra price should follow this example.

Poultry as a Bread Winner.

Can an inexperienced person make a living from poultry? This question is often asked but seldom answered satisfactorily to the beginner. That it requires experience as well as practical knowledge to success fully raise and market poultry in any coasiderable quantity is certain, especially since the introduction of the incubator and brooder have so largely supplanted the time-honored hen in her maternal duties of caring for the young chicks.

The fault with most people when engag ing in the hen business is a desire to possess a large number of fowl before they learn to care for and protect them from disease They assume that it is nothing to hatch chickens, and in this they are right, especially if they possess an incubator. The real trouble begins after the young chicks are out of the shell, in properly ministering to their voracious appetiter, and preparing their systems for the severe task of putting

forth their dress of feathers, this, as all breeders know, being the most better after transplanting than older trees. critical period in the lives of the Many think to make a gain by purchasing Over 90,000,000 dczans of eggs received male and female, have taken up the busiand sold in the New York market during ness, and made a success of it without any which would be proper enough if they could 1898, is the efficial statement, which prob- previous experience, but in a majority of also increase their care in taking them up ably does not include the many brought in cases they start in a modest way with a and packing them for transportation, so from nearby that were not registered by few hens the first year, and work into it that the roots on the larger tree would be as either freight, express or steamboat com- gradually, thereby gaining knowledge that perfect as those on the smaller one, but panies. The average price for the year was no amount of reading could impart. A good they do not. Roots will be broken or cut reported as 20 cents per degen, making their paper, devoted wholly or in part to the sub- when they extend out far enough to interect is a great aid, but "practice makes per- fere with rocts of other treer, and it is feet," and it is essential to begin at the necessary to cut back the tops and let the

Poultry raising in its various phases is a begin to replace the top out away. repacked. They certainly are not thrown science, but we can answer the question. It is easy to take out the yearling tree away. There are, first, some cracked yet that heads this article in the affirmative, without breaking the roots, and it does not good, and some but slightly state, yet scarcely provided the would-be poultryman has capineed a large hole to plant it in, therefore tal sufficient to (quip a small plant, and there is less chance of roots being cut off or strictly fresh. Bakers, confectioners and patience and diligence to enable him to doubled up to rave further digging, and cheap res arrants contend for these at a dir-G. A. Q.

Poultry and Game.

The receipts have been liberal in all exconcerns, probably enough to take as many copting fresh-killed fowl or large chickens. Best reasting chickens bring 16 to 18 cents The called printers buy from 5,000,000 to a pound, and fair to good 12 to 15 cents, 8,000,000 degan a year in Naw York, and are with broilers at 12 to 14 cents. Fresh-killed a great attraction at Schupikill Falls, Pa., estimated to use over 40,000,000 dozen a fowlare 13 cents for choice and 10 to 12 and hundreds have visited it daily, says the year in the United States, mostly bought in sents for fair to good. Spring ducks at 12 Philadelphia Record. We have not seen a to 14 cents. Western young turkeys are in Crimson Rambler that we thought had as The coffee roaster, dealers in photographic supplies, oracker and biscuit makers oents, while old turkeys are 11 to them with hundreds of blossoms and they and the chemical trade are estimated to use 12 oalt:. Large roasting chickens in the United States 80,000,000 dezen a year, 12 cents, medium 11 to 111 cents and and the makers of patent food preparations, brollers 113 to 12 cents for choice, with tanners, l'quor refiners and dye manufact- mixed weights 10 to 11 cents. O.d fowl, urers need a great many in their business. iced, 111 to 12 cent", and old roosters 71 to 8 Some require eggs as good as there are, and cents. There is but small der and for live longer than any other rose cut of doors. some can use them when they are at their ponitry. Old fowls bring 9 to 91 cente, obickens 9 cents, and old roosters 6 cents. Taen \$20,000,000 worth of ergs were ex- Pigeons \$1.50 a dozer, and squabs 15 to 20 growers and bloomers as the Crimsor, ported last year, although the amount sent cents (ath. Chicken grouse 60 cents to \$1 a of them are very desirable plants in the out from this country makes but a small pair, and partridges scarce at \$1 to \$1.25 a flower garden, and an arbor or trellis cov-

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

Many gardeners who grow produce for market would make money if they would The flower garden, the vege able garden cotton crop, or the combined values of learn to use the pruning knife upon their and the orchard all need water in the sumwheat and tobacco crops, in the first crops at the right time, particularly in a mer, especially such a summer as the rast case by more than \$30,000,000, and in wetseason. They manure their land heavily, has been, but we think water as it is reusually with horse manure, which is nitreg- quently applied by those who are near a enous, and it causes rank growth of stalk village, where they can be supplied with tato crop together by more than \$25,- and vine, which is an acts at injury to the water at will, through the town system, is development of the crop tacy want, either often of more it jury than benefit.

were headed in when growing so rank, and as warm as a rain would be. Others water probably the yield would be but little, if earefully every day, forgetting that Nature any, less, as the lateral branches would demands a stason of rest from watering, bloom and set more fruit. If they did not, and that the soil which is kept alr ays wet the profit on this crop is in those that are becomes inert and sour, so that the plants, likely to cease, and that there is little sold when the price is between \$1 and \$2 a first making a rapid and rank growth, bushel, and not on those sold at 25 to 50 suffer later on from the roots rotting in the cents.

Shell b ans often in a favorable season watering as in all other things. run beyond the tops of the poler, and if of some of the mistakes people are lable to they were out back to the beight where they could be easily reached from the ground, the pods below would mature more rapidly

the greater the number of females mated in when they start to run all over the which it is held in Western markets and the pears at 50 cents to \$1. Peaches sell enough to be marketable.

> for we have had a dry season, but make a Eastern and Northern oreameries are also common sorts at 15 to 20 cents. Quinces were \$90,172,136, and imports were \$38,765. ncts of this for some other season.

> that deprives the soil not only of last year, and consumption was more than fertility, but of moisture, and, second, 300,000 pounds less, while the export; were there is a danger, as some lave learned by more than 150,000 pounds more. The stock at \$4 50 to \$6 a barrel for fair to good, and 6500 cess, now standing at 129,435 cases, which might be hardy f their roots were pounds. protected by a blanket of sod, would suffer The receipts of butter at Boston for the

But we believe the cutaway or any of the year. disk harrows are better for use in the go in an orchard, and if any manure or fer- days afterward. tilizer is applied, it will mix it well with

Dizziness

there are spots before the eyes and hot At other times a sensation as last year. of vertigo occurs, at once suffocating and blinding. It is a waste of time to at-

condition by ordinary means or medicines. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition must be restored to healthy activity, the blood ist be purified, the liver cleansed and strengthened, efore a cure can be hoped for. This is the work done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a medicine specially beneficial in dis eases of the stomeases of the stom-ach, blood and liver. It strength-ens the stomach, purifies the blood,

winter in the ground.

ens the stomach, cleanses the clogged liver, and pro-motes the health of every organ of

of every organ of
the body.

"My wife was greatly troubled with indigestion, torpid liver, dizziness, and also frregular
periods," writes Mr. W. A. Preston, of Shuqualak, Noxubee Co., Miss. "We tried many different remedies, but none of them gave perfect relief until we were induced by a lady to try your
'Golden Medical Discovery,' Pavorite Prescription,' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' These medicines
did more good than anything we ever tried for
those complaints. We have used four bottles of
your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one of 'Favorite Prescription,' and two vials of your 'Pellets,'
These medicines have done the work we desired, and I do heartily recommend them to all
similar sufferers."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery."

Usually young trees one year old will do on the mutilated stumps, before they can

sary. If the soil it is put in is good, and the roots have not been allowed to get dry while it is out of the ground, the tree is soon growing even more rapidly than it did when in the nursery.

A rose bush with 9600 blossoms has been them with hundreds of blossoms and they are an ornamental bush. As they are perfeetly hardy they only need age and good soil to do as well as this one, probably, and they seem to withstand either rain or the hottest sunshine. They remain in bloom While we do not consider either the White or the Yellow Ramblers as good ered with either or all of them adds beauty to the surroundings of the house. If they do not yield a money return they can give much of that which is better than money, innocent plea are to the inmates of the house and to the passersby.

by lessening is in amount of yield or by Some will use it freely in the middle of retarding its maturity. Tomatoes would ripen earlier if they the plant is chilled by the cold water, not wet soil. Judgment is needed in plant

Butter Market Firmer. There has been a much better demand for fresh arrivals of strictly choice butter, and pears sell well at \$2.25 to \$2.75 a Squash, melon and encumber vines would it has forced prices up at least a half cent a often bear more freely if they were headed pound on such grades. The high prices at go from \$1.50 to \$?, and cooking ground, and the growth of the specimens cooler weather have been the leading near the root would increase more than causes of thir, and it is very possible that enough to compensate for the loss of such some increase in the production this month are some Ohio peaches arriving in bushel as grow near the end of the vine, and often and a little falling off in consumption or an fail to make a good growth or to mature increased use of substitutes may result in a decline later on. Boxes and prints York State at \$1.50 to \$3 Piums are a little nough to be marketable.

In a decline later on. Boxes and prints

Perhaps crops in New England have not may be called firm at 25 cents, with

Output

Boxes and prints

Output

Author of the control of suffered from growing too rank this year, some parties asking 25 cents. Tabs of 45 cents for eight-pound baskets, with the 901,049 For same 39 weeks last year exports frm at 24 cents, and some Western in are steady at 23 to 23 25 a barrel. Cape 576. Excess of exports \$51,406,568. spruce tubs is held at the same price. Ash Cod cranberries in good supply and sell There is no question but that the orchard tubs go slowly at 23 cents. June creamery is slowly at \$3 to to \$4.25 a barrel, \$1.25 a box whether that may mean a degree of and in productiveness if kept in cuition than if in grass, with two exceptions of the causes, and some of our successful duck growers limit their breeding stock tryangles not very large.

Another mistage is in allowing the dead. experience last year, that if the ground is on hand Sept. 30 was placed at 6,515,560 kept bare during the winter, some varieties, pounds one year ago, and now it is 5,703,200 \$2.50 to \$3.25. Grape fru t, \$12 a barrel

> from root freezing when unprotected. This week were 17.510 tubs and 42.055 boxer, a last may be guarded against by growing a total weight of 928,911 pounds, against 904,crop of clover, or even of winter rye, among 507 pounds in the previous week and 1,009,the trees, to be put in as green manure in 545 pounds the corresponding week last the spring, or they may be protected by year. For Monday and Tuesday of this week the receipts run smaller than last

> The exports of butter from Boston for the orchard than the plow, as they do not go so week were 16 900 pounds. against 9525 leep, and, if they do reach to the roots, but pounds last year. No statement of exports little harm is done, as they do not com- from New York. From Montreal for the pletely sever them. A good harrow of that week ending Sept. 27 the exports were sort will work as deep as it is desirable to 34,385 packages, but very small for several

> The statement of the Quincy Market Cold soil, even cutting up the rye or clover in the Storage Company for the week is as foling week last year 4384 tubs were put in and 9055 tubs taken out. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 10 395 tubs, against 11,674 tubs last year, and w.th those added the total stock is 142,580 tabs, against 162,889 Is a very common consequence of indi- tubs same time last year. During the gestion and torpid liver. Sometimes month of September the stock was reduced 21,201 tubs, egainst 21,111 tubs same month

> > Vegetables in Boston Market. The vegetable market is dull, although the frost has cut down many things so that they are scarce and higher. There is a very good supply of the winter vegetables. Beets remain steady at 40 to 50 cents a bex, and parrots are 50 cents, parsnips 75 cents to \$1, and flat turnips dull at 40 to 50 cents. St. Andrews turnips 90 cents \$1.35 a barrel, and western Massachusetts 35 to 40 cents a bushel. Leek re 40 cents a dezen and chives 75 cents to 81. Radishes 50 cents a box. Hothouse cucumbers \$7 to \$8 per hundred, and pep-

> > Salsify is \$1. Tomatoes 25 to 50 cents abox, though they must be very handsome to bring over 40 cents. Cabbages are steady at \$8 to \$5 a huneach. Lettuce is in small supply at 50 cents to \$1 a box. Spinach 25 to 30 cents and paraley 25 to 40 cents. Egg plant \$1 a box. String beans \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel shell beans \$1.50 to \$1.75, and Lima beans

\$1.25 to \$1.50. Endive 50 to 75 cents a box.

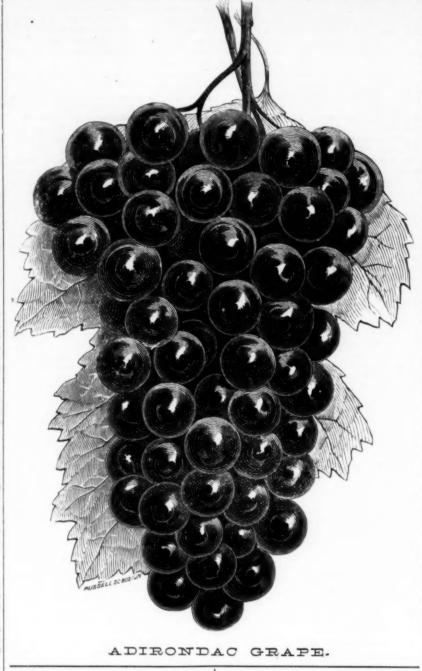
Summer squash \$1.25 to \$1.50 a crate, and

marrow or Turban 60 to 75 cents a barrel.

pers 40 to 50 cents a bushel. Celery is

ower at 75 cents a dozen bunches now, and

Green corn 40 to 50 cents a box. Polatoes are coming freely, and the demand is better. Aroostook Green Mountains are 45 to 47 cents a bushel, and Hebrons the same for extra, with fair to good at 43 cents. York State white, 43 cents for the round and 40 cents for the long. Sweet potatoes are seiling more freely, and with potatoes are selling more freely, and with moderate receipts the prices are well maintained. Norfolk yellow \$1.50 for good, \$1.75 premium for "biggest and best sir." With one



to \$1.50, and extra \$1.62 to \$1.75. Jersey weighed 65 pounds. The smallest weighed 47 pounds, and the seven weighed 400 pounds. extra, dcable head barrels \$1.75 to \$2.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits. The receipts of apples continue large for the demand, and while exports have been larger this week, there is still an overstock here for home trade. No. 1 Nova Scotia

Gravenstein are \$3 to \$3.50 a barre', and King \$2.50 to \$3, 20-Ounce, Duchess and Pound Sweet at \$2 to \$2.50, Greenings and Fall Pippins \$1.75 to \$2, Maine Harvey and York State mixed varieties \$1 50 to \$2, and \$6,310,948, against \$8,113,871 preceding week. No. 2 at \$1 25 to \$1.50. Some Seckel and \$7 652,093 last year. bushel, while Bartlett, Bose and Anjou slowly, with some extra Jersey at \$1 75 to \$2, common to good at \$1 to \$1 50. There barkets at \$3 to \$3.25, and peck baskets at 50 to 75 cents. A few three-basket carriers from \$5.50 to \$6 for choice to fancy. Boxes at for good to choice. Boxes from \$2 for fair up to \$5 for extra fancy. Almeria grapes \$3 to \$5.50 a week. Lemons unchanged since last week. Chestnuts in fair supply at \$4 a bushel, with a few extra at \$4 50. Shell-

Export Apple Trade.

barks dull at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel.

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Sept. 30, 1899, were 48,216 barrels, including 19.224 barrels to Liverpool, 14,980 barrels to Landon, 12,601 barrels to Glasgow and 1411 barrels varions. Tae exports included 4197 barrels from Boston, 8372 barrels from New York, 12,757 barrels from Montreal and 22,890 beef last week included 2405 cattle, 15,877 barrels from Halifax. For the same week quarters of beef from Boston; 1908 cattle, 20 to feed any more uncooked grain. This is a spring, killing all weeds and destroying lows: Put in, 3034 tubs; taken out, 8364 last year, the apple shipments were 40,802 many of the insect pests that spend the tubs; stock, 132,185 tubs, sgainst 151,215 barrels. The total shipments thus far tubs same time last year. The correspond- this year have been 142,573 barrels. against 108,829 barrels for the same time treal, a total of 9563 cattle, 4178 sheep, 37 835 last year. The shipments in detail have been 5433 tarrels from Bostor, 45.962 barrels from New York, 47,786 barrels from Montreal and 43,392 barrels from Halifax.

Michigan Ce ery.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) still gracefully maintains its reputation as the greatest celeryproducing centre in the world. Another place like Kalamazoo, having the manifest advantages which it possesses for the proper culture of celery, will probably never be discovered.

There is a basin, of which Kalamazoo City ago \$135,000 forms a part, in the shape of a saucer. On top is a layer of mould at least six feet deep. Beneath this is a clay 10 to 12 inches Andrews turnips 90 cents to in thickness, which is impervious to water, a barrel. Native onlone \$1.25 to and beneath that is: sand, which contains and beneath that is: sand, which contains ending Sept. 30 were 4097 barrels; same time a plenty of water. By tapping this clay year sgo 2505 barrels; total since the seaton stratum the water will ocze up from the sand v ater-bearing stratum below, and give constant m leture to the mould above. If there is any summer when there is a deficient supply of water from the cloude, the cient supply of water from the cloude, the country. He telegraphed his house yesterday: grower drives holes through the clay and allows the water from below to taturate the for this market are firmer.

The value of the celery crop to Kalamazoo growers this year is estimated at \$1,000,dred, and good cauliflowers 10 to 124 cents | 000, but on a computation of varied averketed the estimated value is increased to \$3,000,000.

This year, with one exception, will be the best of any since the inception of the celery industry in Kalamazoo. At least 8,000,000 dozens of celery are being talsed on the 3200 acres of land devoted to its culture. Fixing probable home consumption at ,000,000 dozens, it will be seen that at least 7,000,000 dozans will be shipped to outside consumers.

-Admiral Dewey will visit Boston, Satur day, Oct. 14.

for extra. Eastern Shore fair to good \$1 37 other they all grew on one vine, and the largest

-The shipments of leather from Boston for previous week \$359.594. The total value of exports of leatner from this port since Jan. 1 is

\$6,776,919. -The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 99 567 cases, against 98,824 cases last week. The total shipments thus far in 1899 have been 3,500,676 -Exports of general merchandise from the

cases, against 3 305,978 cases in 1898 port of New York for the week were valued at -- The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Sept. 30, 1899, included 16,900

pounds butter and 142,851 pounds cheese. For the same week last year the exports included 9:25 pounds butter and 60,137 pounds cheese. -- The exports from Boston for the week endlog Sept 80 were valued at \$2,016,571, an imports at \$1 278 852. Ricess of exports \$742,-719. For corresponding week last year exports were \$2,636,978, and imports were \$877,070 Fre si of exports \$1,759.903. Since Jar. 1 the

-There has been as advance in price of beans of 10 to 15 cen a houshel with a consider

against 92,658 cases at same time last year - Tr: fron makes the exports from the Atlantic coast last week to include 208 800 flour, 2,951,000 bushels of wheat, 4 076,000 pushels of corn, 8030 ba rais of pork, 10,353,000 ounds of lard, 25,817 boxes of mea'.

-The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada Oct. 2 included 42,132,000 ishels of wheat, 12 490,000 bushels of corn 7 328,000 bushels of oats, 709,000 bushels of rye and 1,441,000 bushels of barley. This is an crease of one week ago of 2,862,000 bu of wheat, 3 640,000 bushels of corp, 945,000 bushels of oats and 559,000 bushels of barley, with a decrease of 51,000 bushels of rye. One year ago the supply was 11,263,000 bushels of wheat, 21 408,000 bushels of corn, 5,447,000 bushels of oats, 771,000 bushels of rye and 1,619,000 bushels of barley.

-- The shipments of live animals and dressed 418 quarters of beef from New York; 886 cattle. 1540 quarters of beet from Baltimore; 308 cattle from Philadelphia; 350 cattle from Nexport News: 3706 cartle, 4178 sheep from Morquarters of beef from all ports: 4844 cattle. 30,470 quarters of beet went to Liverp cattle, 3059 sheep, 5311 quarters of beef to Lon don; 848 cattle, 168 sheep to Glasgow; 655 cattle to Bristol; 652 sheep to Manche eattle, 299 sheep to Card ff; 263 cattle to New astle; 160 cattle to Hull; 2048 quarters of beef

-Boston packers have lessened their killing of hogs somewhat, the total for the week baving been at out 32,500; preceding week \$33,300; same week a year ago 36,200. There has been an excellent movement in Boston packed provisions into export, the total value of these exports for the week am preceding week \$156,500; same week a year

--- For the last week the receipts of apples here were 20.013 barrels; last year, san e week, .12,485 barrels; for the month 51,119 barrels; last year, same month, 45,891 bar rels. The total apple exports for the week d 5325 barrels; same time a year ago 27,087 barrels; same time in 1897, 5959 barrels.

— Bears are decidedly firmer and have made

another advance. A prominent dealer here is now absent in the bear-producing section of the -Bradstreet's reports the exports of wheat flour included as wheat) f om toth coasts last

week (5 days) 8,323,500 busbels. compared with 4.620.765 bushels the previous week and 5,306,-000, but on a computation of varied averages in the various cities where it is mar
1, 49,966,060, last year 87 000,897. Corn ex-Posts from both coasts last week 2,776,480 bushels compared with 3,794,965 bushels provious week and 2,530,076 bushels last year. Since July 1, 559,31 958, last year 36,095,738. —The continued extended dependence of the United Kingdom upon America for supplies has for many weeks been shown in a weekly proportion of fully two-thirds American out of the total arrivals from all countries. Of 8,088,

*************** Don't fall to try **BEECHAM'S PILLS**

when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver. 10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores X+++++++++

000 bushels wheat and flour due to arrive in the United Kingdom in two weeks ending Sept. 30, 5,644,000 bushels is American, or nearly 69 per

epf.

—-Fork packing in the West has s'own a slight increase, though still considerably below wear ago. The total packing for the week, according to the Cincinnati Price Current, was 325,000; preceding werk, 805,000; same week a year age, 845,000. The total packing since March 1 has been 11,660,000; same time a year ago, 11,910,000; decrease 250,000.

.All the world loves a modest mar-loves | AMOUNT AT RISK. bim with a unaninity almost like that with which it loves a lover. And yet it would not have bim too'modest. It he is so modest that he won't work for fear he will excel, his modesty is excessive. We would have him work for all he is worth, and get all that is lawfully com-ing to him; and it his work or his morit makes bim conspicuous, we would have bim bear it like a;man,;with;composure and forthude, and never for a moment jiet notoriety, however egregious, shate: his just ambition or ceter him from hust ing. It is not a fault in a man to put a very high estimate on his own powers, provided his estimate is true. The off maive and objectionable person is not the big man who real'zes his s'ze, but the little man who misapprehends his own dimer-sions. The great practical objection to vanity is that it interferes with true vision, and either makes men satisfied with too little, or else causes them to aspire to what is beyond their powers or their deserts. The sectimental objection to it is that it is not pleasant. It is irksome to hear a brave man vaunt his valor, or a good man his virtue. Still, we can endure it, lor and the virtue really warrant the vaunt. Most men, however, who are particularly brave or exceptionally virtuous have too much sense to brag, and equelch their own egotism when they notice it as an unbecoming trait and one ut worthy of them .- Harper's Bazar.

.... Ex-President Clevels ni, a resident of Princeton, is supposed to be the anonymous CO 101 0's gift to Prince ton University of \$100, 000, for estat l'shing a chair in political science. President Parton says the committee in charge of the new department is looking for a man fil the chair who is distinguished not only as to itical theorist, but as a practical politiciar Mr. Strafford Little, besides having erected a handsome new dorm'tory, has given \$10,000 to establis a course of lectures on public themes.
Mr. Cleveland has consented to deliver the lectures o' this course for the present year.

THE DOC.

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cats will be giad to road."—George T. Angell, in Our Dumb Animals, Beston.
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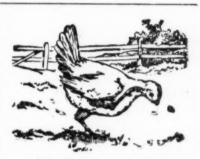
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Carlyle says society is founded on hero worship. How firm a foundation the U.S.

that the university's "virility" may best be sustained by endowing Radeliffe.

It seems very strange that when so many millionaires are interested in the yacht and after their first race thrown aside as good like their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the yacht and after their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the odious for nothing. As indeed they are. The be seen that a wonderful change has come like the wind in the odious like the wind in the yacht and like their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the yacht and like their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the yacht and after their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the odious like the wind in the yacht and after their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the odious like the wind in the yacht and after their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the yacht and after their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the yacht are wind in the yacht and after their first race thrown aside as good like the wind in the yacht are anough to make the first two races a success.

Brooklyn must win the pennant. That was decided some time a to. But the Boson club seems just now to! play games that redeem its old reputation of plucking vic-

hero came back it would have been necessary to throw in an automobile to transport it. As it was it weighed 350 pounds. Strong hopes are entertained in Partoria that President McKinley may be induced

by the people of the United States to offer diation in the present Transvasi crisis. Jast now, however, the Executive is "offer- the boy play of millionaires who want some Haman, and finally overcoming him, that ing media 'ion'' in troubles of his own, and it occupies all his time. ean Farrar, in the current Forum, tells how to keep the Sabbath hely in an inclaive

and broad-minded way. "If we forsake the duty of gathering ourselves together for worship on Sanday we voluntarily throw away one of the most precious and necessary elements in human life." That's the thought. Sunday should be a privilege, not a burden, and it should also be a means of grace, not a fotiah. Ex-Secretary Whitney knows where he

thinks Dawey belongs "It is only at long interval, and on special occasions, that Providence presents a man in whom the whole people have this unquestioning and perfect trust. It gave us such a man in Washington, it gave us another in Jackson it gave us another in Grant, now it has g'ven us Dawey." The inference is clear. All the war heroes mentioned were awarded the honor of being the nation's head.

Admiral's Sampson's tribute to Dewey in

choose to use as a rebuke to those ar mail individuals who reiterate that they are "tired of the sound of the man's name." "Dawey, like Farragu'," writes Sampson, is one of the men of the service whose life has been in the steady treadmill of . . His gallantry and ability to go to an Irish port to see it. have long been thoroughly known. Dawey in the light of his past service stands for far more than the brilliant victor in a

famous fight, or as the author of a proud page of history. His whole career has given a lofsy impetus to the young, an impetus which will bear fruit in nobler aspira we believe will not be, it must be set down as another instance of British victories won when an irishman or Scotchman is put to the front to win them. The conqueror of Napoleon at Waterloc, Lord Wellington,

for their rights as British citizans to manage their own affairs, and not to be taxed by a parliament in which they had no representation. It was this that obliged George ill, to hire mercer ary Hessians, an act which aroused strong pret sets, both in Eng-American independence cert sin.

Apples are bringing \$3 a bushel in west. ern New York, says the Holley Standard, equivalent of nine York shillings. and that makes those farmers smile who have any apples to sell, it also adds. There is everywhere this year, we believe, a great variableness in the apple crop, partly depandent on weather conditions that nobody can control, but also, in some neighborhoods, the result of previous care and treatment of the trees, or their location inside or outside of protecting influences. As a rule, we believe the orchards that bear this year, and whose owners are smiling over Thomas B Red as inevitable. Mr. Red a brilliant example of the kind of pure, notheir good fortune, are those whose owners was then out of the contest, and events ble and uplifting womanhood all women's have followed the advice that this paper since have shown that William McK'nley colleges hope to develop in their offspring has always g'ven, to spray the trees was and Thomas B. Reed was not the man To send forth every year women who are every year with insecticides and fungicides so as to allow no propagation of either of these enemies of the fruit g-ower. Some farmers have an idea that spraying is domination was to be accomplished. The as was Mary of Bethany's,—surely this only important in the years when fruit has world will always recognize that General the mission of women's colleges, is a wor-But the buds for fruiting are all formed the previous year. It the foliage is not kept healthy, then either there will be Fessenden doubtless gave the Republican no fruit bud; formed, or, it the fruit trees national t cket his support. He was only blossom, the fungus will attack the blo soms and no fruit will set. We think this had too soon abandoned the favorite canthe true explanation of the often-noticed didate of his own S.ate, which was also the fact that when wet weather comes about blossoming time, the blossoms do not set the fruit had set

have come no time should be lost in getting shall have no pleasure in him." In other posatoes out of the ground. There can be words, Providence must have positive, de-history of the United Stater, says that tatoes will dry out better out of the ground power, drop out in the struggle for exist- more thorough and particular consideration than in it. It most cases the potato vines once that is always going on in this world. than it has yet received " It reads more like SALE died down long before frost, and while the The dominance is not always given to the a romance, this throwing overboard of some just the conditions for spreading p rate ret, If it were, these highest moral qualities lished fact. The workers kept their secret as the spores are developed on the black- would then deteriorat", as is always seen ened vines, which are wet by dews and when religious men are dominant and try rains, and then heated in day time when the to make their form of religion obligatory on sun shines brightly upon them. If so soon all. It is always a mistake to make religion at the vines die down they were pulled up a state affair or to ally it in any way with and plied in heaps over a little_straw Government. As Lord Massuley well says and piled in heaps over a little straw and dry wood and burned, the further ravages of potato rot will be stopped. A g od many potatoes will come up with the vines if palled as early at this. These should and still worse for religion. That is exclusively a matter for individual selection.

The dominant men and dominant races in Hill. The writer of this article, at a little for country are many potatoes. The dominant men and dominant races in Hill. The writer of this article, at a little for country are many potatoes.

The dominant men and dominant races in Hill. The writer of this article, at a little for country are many potatoes. Here is a great chance for some one to pick up a fast pacer with no record. It is a good many races by electric light at Combinating and dying with a highest walls of the monument on Bunker.

The dominant men and dominant races in Hill. The writer of this article, at a little for country are many potatoes. Here is a great for some one to pick up a fast pacer with no record. It is a good many races by electric light at Combinating and dying with a high race walls of the monument on Bunker.

The dominant men and dominant races in Hill. The writer of this article, at a little pacer with no record. It is a good many races by electric light at Combinating and dying with a high race walls of the monument on Bunker.

The dominant men and dominant races in the hard-banded sons of toll, the Sons of the hard-banded sons of toll, the Sons of the hard-banded sons of toll, the hard-banded sons of spread thinly in a dark room and some even though not always engaged in a just father of the banker poet, Charles Sprague, stop any tendency to rot by drying up the that shows and develops the capacity for great wood fire, -- she telling him not to say moisture in the immature pat to, and thus ruling. It is a very significant fact that a word aloud to any one that he was one of giving the potato rot fungus no chance to this has mostly been determined by the the disguised Indians who helped to throw

If the Columbia wins, as we expect she will, Jewish character on the stage. nobody will probably again cross the derful as is the drama of tories out of defeat.

L'pton is so gallant a sportsman that we should hardly begrudge him the day. His best type would be a compliance of newspaper clippings before the would, of course, necessitate other ures of D cyfus and of Shylock, but more races to retake what we had held nearly 50 of Sir Moses Montiflere, the R thanhilds, years. Wha' this country mosts needs now Distabli and Lord Rosebery in Great Britis to drop yachting for a time and use all ain. All of these are men of pronounced our energies in developing a merchant ma- and decided character, and show the perrine able to take care of our immense and sistency of purpose that makes the Book growing foreign commerce. Tast is a of Esther so intensely interesting. It was matter of pract cal national interest, com- undoubtedly from the Jew Mordecal, standpared with which yacht racing is merely ing in the king's gate, refusing to bow to new way of spending their money.

Will the "America" cup go back to Great Britain? Tals country has held it since 1851, now 48 years ago, despite repeated trials of English and Scotch yachts to recapture it. All of them failed because the builders of these boats each thought it nece :sary to vindicate the English ideal of yacht bu'lding, as against ideas which American builders developed. When Sir Thomas Liptor, the Scotch-Irlah linen maker, announced his intention to build a yacht, with the sole purpose of winning the race, this than any previous comp t'tor. Tae in no race. In a very light wind neither boat could finish in the time allowed. But the Shamrock, at the close of the race, and all through it was a little the Ostober Century contains what we handled. In the first race, which was de the noblest kind of children both of the tion" was perfectly legit mate; just as in the success of the Shamrock was due to the world. "I take the sternal femining." ahe search under the same famous old dunder better management of the vessel by officers said, "to be simply this-the power of love head (according to the great writer Tanck and crew. If this is kept up in future races, which has its throne in a good woman's cray, Molloy and other English authorities), Americans, who next year want to see the heart . cap held here for 48 years, may be obliged and devotion which Mary of Bothany their native-born seamen, until with a navy

There is nothing quite so good to lift a farmer out of debt, after he has been plodding for years under that burden, as a good fruit crop, and especially a good apple crop. in a year when many orchards do not bear. tion." Forty years of efficiency climaxed and when prices of fruit are high. A single by superbly sustained service may well good crop at fair prices will put the farmer, in common parlance, "on easy street" for the whole year following. The writer Should the Shamrock win the cup, which speaks from personal experience in this mat er, for when a boy he well remembers the great apple grop in western New York in 1859, which freed the old homestead farm from its last mortgage. The old orchards on the farm that year loaded ate or the favorite studies for young college wrote from London: "Tae ministry bewhose bur'al has been colebrated in the immortal lines of R.v. Charles Wolfe, was a

we find that the average U ited States yield

whose bur'al has been colebrated in the immortal lines of R.v. Charles Wolfe, was a

will have an extra hard time in raising the school for manners all are agreed it should

year, is sufficient to overcome all the painterest on their mortgages.

we find that the average U ited States yield

which one does not drink ten pounds a

will have an extra hard time in raising the

school for manners all are agreed it should themselves with fruit as they had never Sectohman, and born in Glasgow. Most of were sold at the moderate price of be. Last and most important, it is far from triotism of an American." the fighting in British wars has always been \$1.125 per barrel. Some who contracted obvious what may be the wisest possible the ingriting in British wars has siways been done with Irishmen or Scotchmen t) the front. One reason why Americans achieved their independence 120 years \$20 was the first product of the board of because neither Englishmen, Icishmen nor exchequer set the head of the house at ease Scotchmen had any heart to fight their in money matters. There was also a good of training women is, however, but a com- and both graduates of Harvard College A clean milking place yieldeth pure, sweet Socialmen and any state of the first time of the even a good wheat grop could not compete able minds which are now mulling over this lar movement, for which he paid dearly in butter, which fetcheth the top o' the marin profitableness with apples. Three or four matter will agree upon the right way in the obliquy of his countrymen and his ket price. years later the same old orchards gave time. All education is essentially evolu- flight from his native land. His opponent The dairyman who has faith in his vocaanother good apple crop of 116 barrels, tior, and who can say that even after hun- possessed all the qualities that the times re- tion and makes money from it is not afra'd money, did not pay as we l as the larger erop, that sold at \$1.124 per barrel, the

Persistency of Purpose.

"I tell you, Manley, God hat as a quitter." Pessenden spoke a true word at the right thy one. time. Once placed in nomination General angered at the Maine delegate because he home of Mr. R ed.

spring in most localities, so that where purpose usually accomplishes all that he been list e thought of and appreciated by buds were formed the previous year the undertaker, or at least achieves all the the young. But it is a mistake of the apple trees set their fruit, though it might success that human effort can expect. If gravest sort to allow forgetfulness to cover fall off by being attacked with fungus after Gen. Fessenden had wanted Bible authority the most prominent cause, or one of the ready. Send for it. Address Now that October and colder weather wrote, "If any man draw back, my soul imposed by Great Britain on her America no further ripening of the tubers after frost c'ded and even grasping men to accomplish has blackened the potato leaves, and the poeather was still hot and moist. These are highest moral qualities in this life, three hundred chests of tes, than an estab-

newly slaked lime thrown over them it will cause. It is this persistency of purpose and his grandmother in their chairs by the propagate. What pointness are left in the arbitrament of war. It has been so far in overboard the detested tea, for it was not hill aft r the tops are removed should be human history the masterful force that has safe to do so, as the British would certainly

will leave the potato on the surface. It is to keep the weater in subjection. It is the stronger that the freship dug and immature potatoes come in contact with the spore-laden potato vines that makes them rot so farther in the evolution of humanity. The bidly as soon as they are brought out of the ground. subjection, but its purpose is to elevate and ing of the event. benefit them, thus fulfilling the aportilic Your readers will readily comprehend

> Gen. Law Wallace drew the strongest characters in his novel of " Ben Hur." an historical romance of the earliest days of the

The Mission of Women's

CoMeges. A highly interesting ceremony this past week was that by which Miss Caroline Hazard was made president of Wellesley College. Noted educators and famous preachers united on this occasion in exating the noble mission of women's colleges, and we recorded our belief that if he did not it is good for us to ponder. For grave win the cup he would come nearer to doing doubt; are assailing, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, even the well wishers of the collegiate education for Adams and John Adams and other good womer, doubts which have to do with the men of early days, "They are a race of con intrinsic rightness of the cause for which victs, and ought to be thankful for anything they have labored.

The speeches at Wellesley should bring George III, well meaning according to his ahead. We still think the Columbia new light to those who sit in the darkness lights, but p'g-headed, as all the rape of the will win. But Sir Taomas Lipton has of this doubt. Miss Hazard's conception Brunswick family have been and ever will built a boat on nearly the same model as of education, as it applies to girls, is a be, had not sense to see that he was being the America, and the success of either boat simple one. For her it means the highest fooled and espeled by his ministers into bedepends a good deal on how each boat is possible development of womanhood, that lieving that "taxation without representaclared no race because not finished in time, it shand of the spirit may be born into the after years Great Britain tried the right of

showed when she sat at Jesus' feet." This was the contral thought of Mist Hazard's speech, which set a high spiritua! tone for the whole day's proceedings. In this lead President Eliot followed with the free of all charges, if the importers would graceful courtesy and the lofty coursge reship the tea then in Boaton to London. which marks all that he does. Harvard's Men and women who surreptitiously used head did not hesitate to face the problems the beverage "which cheere, but not inof the girls' college He gave it as his ebriater," had a hard time of it One Gerfrank opinion that the higher education man lad named Snyder, referred to in a prefor women has scarcely passed beyond the experimenta' stage.

demonstrate," as President Eliot put it. sense, by the whole town. Benjamin Frank-

The closing address at Wellesley fittingly quest'y at the Green Diagon Tavara, on Why? B cause they are being rejuvenated other emphavized the truth that girls' colleges This was the blunt phrase in which Gen. have in the past been very successful in Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut expressed character building. President Angell of his disapproval when Mr. Manley of Ma'ne the University of Michigan spoke with just fell in with the popular current in the pride in his institution when he remarked Chicago convention, and accepted the nomithat such a woman as Mrs. Alice Preem an nation of Will'an McKulsy instead of Palmer, Wellesley's former president, offers whom Providence had chosen to be Presi- able intellectually, uplifting morally, indent at a juncture when a war for the free-dom of Caba and the humbling of Spanish striving for such devotion and spirituality

> Old Boston. The Besten Ten Party. FOURTEBRIE PAPER.

The story in detail of the events which led to the th owing overb and of the tea Giving up to soon is a common fault in Boston Harbor is fast vanishing from for his blunt speech to Mr. Manley, he most prominent causes, which led to the might have found it in the prophet who American Revolutior, -: the tax upon tea colonies. The histor'an, Bancroft, in his the destruction of the cargoes of tea in Boston harbor in D comber, 1773, merits a FALL remarkably well, and it was not until a long time afterwards that the disguised Indians in this bold undertaking were the men of the day, the Samuel Adamser, the John Hancocks and the Paul Reverer, and their

got out at once with a potate digger, which given both will and ability to the stronger hear of it. It must have been a most inter-

Yacht racing costs enormous sums of injunction, "They that are strong ought to money which perhaps might be much better bear the infirmities of the weak." Harvard has a new gift of \$300,000, in spite of Prof. Barrett Wendell's assertion as the design of t speed that have been developed in our mer- exclusive use, despite the promise given to to it. "Taxation without representation" chant marine and in our bitt eships. This Abraham that God would not only bless is no longer true. Yachte are now nothing him, but make him a blessing to the whole and would not endure. Tae harsh measbut racing machines, enormously expensive, world. But in the munificent charities of ures of the British Parliament had only a for acthing, as indeed they are. The be seen that a wonderful change has come Samp Act of Lords Bute and Gran-world cannot afford such enormous waste over the typical character of the Jaws. It ville, which was so odious and unproductive of money, even by the very wealthy who can no longer be represented by Shyloer, to the revenue of Great Britain that it was have more than they know what to do with. Who for 300 years has stood as the type of repealed after a life of only a year. If the Columbia wins, as we expect she will, Jewish character on the stage. Won- Then followed the tea tax and other "The Mer- taxer, and so far as the first named ocean to retake the cup. Sir Thomas chant of Venier," it no longer fitty luxury was concerned, the people of the assembled, so many that they adjourned to colonies entered upon a system of rigid self the Old South Church, where they passed gu'de to the quality within. No really good denial to drink no tea. Taree hundred women in the town of Boston, heads of families, among them many of the highest ing and adjurning, acting under the leadstanding, had as early as 1770, the year of the Beston massacre, signed an agreement not to drink any ten until the fax on it was repealed; and the young women of Boston and elsewhere, rightly named the Daughters of L'berty, followed the example of their elders. From this time forth, tea was proscribed and banished. A writer says, "When Kirg Charles II had A violent commotion ensued; a person finished that first oup of tea ever in the gallery dressed like an Indian brewed in England, the gift of the newly shouted the war cry of that people, and it created East India Company, no sybil was answered by about thirty people at the was at hand to peer into the monarch's cup door, disguised in lke manner. In the Dawey." and foretell from its dregs the dire disaster twinkling of an eye the meeting broke up, to his realm hidden among those insignifi- and the vast throng started down Milk cant leaves. Could a vision of those bat- street for Griffia's wharf, those who were tered tea cheste floating in Boston harbor not disguised going into some raint or have been disclosed to him, even that care- blacksmith's shop to conceal their featless, pleasure-loving prince would have ares; and well their secret has been been sobered by the lesson. It was left to kept. In less than two hours 340 chests his successor, George Ill., who failed to read of tea were broken in and thrown overthe handwriting on the wall .-- visible to all board. Some of the detestable herb was on all sides were spoken words upon which but the willfully blind, -- to realize its meaning in the dismemberment of an empire." Dr. Johnson, the great thinker and moral-

ist, said of such men as James Otis, Samuel we allow them short of hanging." And . . the endless capacity of love and American ships were forced to give up of nearly one thousand vessels against less than one-tenth of that number Great Britain lost her prestige upon the ocean.

John Har cock off sred one of his vessels vious article, was accidentally killed in a tea riot a few days only before the memo-It is true that very much that was claimed rab's Boston massacre, March 5, 1770 His It is not clear what are the most appropri- lin, the great philosopher and statesman, women. It is far from pla'n how the col- lieve that threepence a pound upon tea, of

The lack of universally accepted methods man of the people, both natives of Boston progress as a ship w thout a rudder

Toese were sold for \$4 per barrel. But it dreds of years the men students of our day quired, and was in one sense the organizar to invest his profits in improvements of was in war time, paper currency had begun have exactly the right plan of work? Yet of the Revolution. A genuine lover of farm and cattle that will yield him comland, Ireland and Sectiond, and made to depreciate, labor was much dearer, and though the best method of reaching results liberty, he believed in the capacity of his round interest. the smaller crop, bringing about the same in women's colleges may continue to be countrymen for self-government. He was a It should be considered as an accomplish- gree of care used are the dairy farmer's raw ma. obscured, their magnificent mission is as stern and inflexible patrior, and there was, ment equal to proficiency in music and brillians and as immunity the as the polar star.

While the cream separator, contern and other utensits of the cream separator, contern and other utensits of the cream separator, and other utensits of the cream separator, and other utensits of the cream separator, and other utensits of the cream separator. The purpose of the woman's college is to Joseph Warren, who drew up the regulator wake first-class butter. make character, and that they have done tions of the North End caucus, so called, O late yea s we hear less this even the most carping critics admit. which met at different places, but most fre- the worn-out lands of the Eastern States. largely of his own making just as is that of any

which body Paul Rivere, toc, was a member, who wrote in after years that "Every If possible, raise your own cows, but if ber, who wrote in after years that " Every and perhaps one or two more."

wharf (afterwards Liverpool wharf), where sait you use in your butter, or the charthe tea lay, to be landed or disposed of at acter of feed you give your cowr, is the the will of the people. A town meeting was called on Monday, Nov. 29, 1773, and the following proclamation was sent broad good but er and cheese from poor milk has cast through the town. That worst of a harder task before him than reaching the North Pale. District take note of this plagues, the detested tes, has now arrived North Pole. Darymen, take note of this n this harbor. The hour of destruction or as you aerate your milk, and wash and manly opposition to the machinations of scald the dairy utensils. tyranny stares you in the face. Every friend of his country, to himself, to posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil dread a cereless milk-pan washer muc Hall at nine o'clock this day (at which time | Bore. the bells will be rung), to make a united and successful resistance to this last, worst and most destructive measure of ad- farm fences prosperity would come to them ministration. A vast concourse of people galore. resolutions and sent for the consignees of maker ever packs butter in an untidy the tea. This body of p:triots kept meetership of the men above named with great moderation until forbearance ceased to be s virtue. Then spoke Josiah Quiney, Jr., 'the pa'riot," a tvising moderation in what he considered to be a great crisis; but he could not stem the tide after it was reported ships away.

ville, "the last of the cocked hats," and is now preserved in the rooms of the Historical Society. Among those who aided in this patriotic act of the colonies towards the mother country were Col. Henry Parkitt. Paul Revere, Gan. Ebenezer Stevens, Moses Grant, Samuel Sprague, Thomas Melville, Nathaniel and David Bradlee, David Kinnison, James Swan, and many others, well-known men of the day.

And so Great Britain, in trying to maintain the cry of "Taxation without representatior," lost the proudest part of her possessions, -- the American colonies. -- Benjamin F. Stevens, in Bost on Budget.

Practical Dairy Notes. A Baboock milk tester is as necessary in

a creamery or cheese factory as a plow is on a farm. The dairyman who applies his energies

say about hard times. Regularity in milking, to prove profit- ence to private dairying.

then strain it out through the funnel.

Those dairymen who "deacon" their calves instead of turning them into veal

itable professions.

Boston of all the towns was where the faster than good blood can ever build up.

O late yea s we hear less and less about

Union street,-: he Sons of L'berty, of into some of the most profitable dairy farms

person was sworn not to discover any of the you have to buy, test every animal before transactions, except to Hancock or Warrer, you purchase, by milking her yourself. Economy in the dairy means liberality of But we are fast spproaching Griffi .'s purpose. To economize on the grade of

rankest prodigality. The butter maker who tries to produce good but er and cheese from poor milk has

A thunder storm is looked upon as an

adept in the art of souring milk, but I If some da'rymen that I know of would let political fences alone and repair their

The appearance of a butter package is

manner F.rst-class cheese can only be produced by the co-operation of dairymen with their local cheese maker. Some dairymen are years in finding this out, much to their financial loss.

It takes years of perseverance and experience to build up a good dairy, but only a that the governor would not order the tea few weeks of mismanagement to that it down. GEORGE E NEWELL

"Bullo, Perkins!" said Wilbur. " What's the

ood word?"
"Wel!, I rather think the bast word I know of these days," said Perkins, reflectively,

"Take time; by the forelock." It your blood \$3 00 down and \$1.00 a week is out of order, begin taking Hood's Barsaparilla until paid.

KEEPING COWS FOR PROFIT." A Trentise on Up-To-Date Dairying Keeping Cows for Profit " is the well chosen title of the newest work on practical dairying to come under our notice. We understand that a large issue of this little publication is being gratuitously, circulated with the compliments of The D. Laval Separator Company, 74 Cortland: street, New York, which concern off are to send a copy by mail to every reader of the Massa OMUSETTS PLOUGHMAN upon request upon pos-The book treats of dairying as a manufactor-

standpoint that every dairy furmer is just as o'her manufacturing or commercial undertak ing. It is compiled in terse, practical manner, is easily readable, and can hardly fall to be ineresting and instructive to every one in any way concerned in dairying. It is splendidly printed, handsomely ill setrated, and altogether pleasing. The front cover shows a lithographe mi king scene, and the back cover a cut of the Jersey cow, Ida Marigold, which received first prize at the Chicago Exposition. The book begins with a brief review of the

ristory of dairying, shows the relative percentages of the various component parts of the difble dairying of today must be up to date and be rent dairying products, takes up the projucfaithfully t) his business has the least to tion and marketing of such products in one form after arother, and closes with a pertinent refer-

The dairyman who has an educated con- at least two thousand years before Christ, but years In nearly all sections it has been relascience, and heeds it, will not allow dirt to that in a commercial form it is most modern, being sift int) the open top of the milk pail and scarcely more than the development of the It is seldom practical unless there is some last generation. We learn that in 1898 the dairy other means available of utilizing the milk then strain it out through the funnel.

If farmers would seek to give their sons

OOO, that there are some 17,000,000 mile down the case in its cheese-factory sale." an agricultural education in some of our to the United States, an annual comsumption of for this higher education 'remains to funeral services were attended, in one numerous agricultural colleges, there 1,750 000,000 gallons of mile, 1 500,000,000 tising dairying to lay, on however big or little a would be less of them drift into the unprof- pour ds of butter and 800,000.000 rounds of scale, by the employment of one of the older cheese, and that 1899 prices of all dairying gravity methods of cream raising without the pro lucts, especially butter, have been cor- belp of ice or cold water is doing so at so great a

We find that the average U sited States yield product a good part of the time, that pr Poor care in the dairy will tear down be profitable the milk yield should be from 5000 keted at an actual loss to the maker

where among the most prosperous, intelligent sweetness in centrifugal suparation, sig

business as any other commercial or manufact-is an extremely nutritio is ingredient in its nat-bring undertaking. It and ds the same oppor-ural state, changes into an acid, which is harmtunities. In a practical sense it is a manufacturing business. The land, the feed, and the deare his tools and machinery. The sale of the little book, and was talk it bears out the intro-milik, cream or butter is the marketing of his deletery statement that it is dedicated to every product. The prosperity of his business i owner o'a cow, in the hops that it may affect

General House Furnishers . . .

BOSTON

Value

Beef.—Fer hide, tallow quality, \$5.50 third quality, pairs, \$7.00@ etc., \$3.00@8.

Cows and 7 88; extra, \$40 ferrow and dry

Sheep.—Per 304c; sheep 5 50044c; h

Fat Hogs.-States, whole sountry dresse

Veal Calvos.

Hides.—Brig

Oalf Skins,-

Tallow.—Bri 114@23. Lamb Skip

B Libby
P A Berry
Libby Bros
Wardwell & Mc

Tracy Jarris & Fel

Harris & Fe
lows
W A Gleason
L Morrison
R E Freeman
M D Stockman
T h o m p s o n d
Hanson
H M Lowe
F W Wormwell

New Hamps

A B Locke R.W Foss & Son

A C Foss
At N & D M &
Co.
Jones & Co and
other shi, pers
At Waterto
J C Wilkins

Vermont.
At Waterton
Carr &
Williamson

Fred Savage 2
H N Jenne
I B Combs 5
W Cherry

At N E D A &

By latest return for State cattle ho any advance from We anticipated a

will come within

ton for the week, was fortunate the Bay State were no Shipments and Victorian, for Liv Co, and 15 horses £as. 307 ca the by by J. A. Hathaw eattle by J. fould \$00, \$50 Cansua c 40 do. by H. Leve on steamer B stor W A. Sherman 10 by Canada partie: Liverpool, 438 ct. 209 Canada cattle

The market has

week ago; sales a big draft horses light drivers are n tion sale stabe a boad of feeders we port, 60 odd were moderate at auctio at \$150@250. At street sale stabe t grades for speed \$150@450 At L had in three carlos 28 head of Ohio mostly at \$160@51

mostly at \$160@27 At Welch & Hall's

ms, at \$175@275.

A good supply shape of beef and in beef cattle ha Western role at un Upwoad cattle of c with steers and eatle at 64 c for traway, of 1500 hs, a per cwt. 20, of 145 lace sold beef c.ws

The supply large loads from the West cost there \$5.25 50

In demand, with a and 6c appears to be selected lots. Sales 5% c, 8 veals, of 125

A good number the

In demand at stead

Eight tons, at 10@

Maine-P. A. Be Wardwell & McIntir M. D. Holt & Son, & Eaton, 7; S. Tracy, ' W. A. Gleason, 25; Stockman 20. Thou

Stockman, 20 Thoi Lowe, 65; F. W. Wol New Hampshire -& ron, 10; J. G. Br C. Foss, 13; Jones & Wilkins 23; Breck &

235. Vermont-Carr & W 3; Fred Savage 50; F 8; 6. W. Cheñey, 6; n

Dreves

1998 6

UNION STREET, cor. North Street. BOSTON, MASS.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.



10 Pieces, Hardwood, Antique Finish The above sets cannot be duplicated in any store in New England for less than

\$20 00. Our price \$15,75

until paid. Serd eash, or first payment of \$300,

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Ranges, Crockery, Etc. All goods sol i on Installments and del vered

free to any railroad station in New England. Send for fa alogue to

W. H. HERVEY & CO., 5 Union St., Boston.

... Near Fanoull Hall.

"The tremendous advance in dairying pracdee within the past aftern years has so revolu tionized dairying methods about every five years luring such period, that it is necessrary, in order to be profitable, that dairying keep space with advanced conditions. Durying upon the lines of ifteen years ago is now a losing occupation. Dairy'n tupon the basis of five and ten years "Cheese making in the United States has not

held its own in dairying advancement, as con pared with other ways of marketing dairy pred-In an historical and statistical way it tells | ucts. It is quest'onable if cheese-factory patable, Lust be observed not by the week or much that is intresting. We learn that conage has been appraetical form of dairying in dairying is of most abelent beginning, soing back other than but very few localities for several tively profitable but for a short season at most.

loss in sk'mming at all times, and in qual ty of pursuing such a system."

One of the most interesting chapters is that dovoted to skimmilk, of which the use of the produc in dairying, with a much wider field of many ways to which skimmilk is being used The boo' fairly teems with practical facts and profitably, and that for some purposes it itself. This is mainly due to its freshness and "Modern dairy farming is just as much a mik develops rapidly, and the milk sugar, which ful rather than beneficial to to h the animal and

While the purpose of its distribution is no some beneficial bint or suggestion to all who may take the tro ible to look over its page".

THE....



GLEN MOORE FARM ...DISPERSAL...

CLEN MOORE, N. J., OCTOBER 31, 1899.

The Complete Dispersal of this great breeding Farm is made necessary by the continued bad health of E. S. W. C. Hendrickson, of

...BELLE MEAD FARM ...

also joins with some grandly bred animals. The sale will comprise nearly 100 head of the choicest breeding, inwith fruit. There was a dry May last among men. The man with persistent the memory of the old, and doubtless has cluding the get of Red Wilkes, Red Lake, 2.15 1-2, Nutwood, Cherrycroft, Director, Palo Alto, Whips, Guy Wilkes, Pilot Medium, Alcantara, Stranger, Chimes, Sphinx, etc., from dams of the richest pedigree. Railroad trains from New York and Philadelphia stop on Farm. Schedule to be announced soon. Catalogue

FASIC-TIPTON CO., Madison Square Carden, New York. ANNUAL

GEO. H. HICKS

COMBINATION PARK, MEDFORD, MASS., OCTOBER 24-25, 1899.

became known to each other. The leaders Farm, Lencaster, Mass., consigns 10 head, among in this hold undertaking were the man of them SWEETBRIER, 2.17, a very fast coit by Aliandorf a fast mare by Mambrino King. The others are very promising, and will show for themselves on day

harness, trial 3 (8½; record 3 11½ to wagen, driven b/ the owner, who weighs 247 pounds. This is a world's record. Here is a great horse for road or racing purposes. Look it up.

EMILY POOLE, 2.23, bay mare, trotter, a great show mare, and has taken several first premiums. VISION, a 3 year old, 18.1 high, sired by Dexter mile in 2.18, last half in 1 06. LITTLE GIRL, con igned by a Boston gentleman.

A ROSTON GENTLEMAN consigns 3 of h's best and they are as good as can be found, and heads the list with the great FRED W., record 2 13 ½ at harness, trial 2 (5½; record 2 13 ½ to wespen, driven b/ the owner, who weighs 247 pounds. This is a world's record. Here is a great horse for road or great road horse.

M.M. HENRY BULL JR. consigns PBARL E. 2.22. Also GOLDEN ROD, a very fast trotting mare that can beat 2.50. They are both very choice,

MR. C. H. BELLEDIEU consigns DR. G., 3.21 as a two year old. Has been on the road ever since, one of the fastest brush horses in Boston, also LUDLOW, ch g, record 2.83, trial 3.1944. This horse is safe for a lady to drive.

CORNELL, 2 27% in a seven-heat race. A natural

MARLON WILKES, foaled in 1896; a promising three year old never been trained, well broken and shows promise of great speed. LUCRF, foaled in 1896, by Emperor Wilkes; a grand individual, level headed and promises excep-tional speed; well broken and fearless.

AURATUS, foaled 1895, by a son of Kremlin. This coit is mixed gaited, but bred to go fast. MR. MCNALLY consigns the good mare NELLIEG., 2.29. She has also been very promi-nent this summer at Combination.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 12, CATALOGUES WILL BE READY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

For Catalogues address

GEORGE H. HICKS, Combination Park, Medford, Mass.

Can't B

Sharples Farm mater flat on an with a sleege, and break it we will p it. Ch's do it wi other separator, se arators may but & II people: they kill people; they bult pond alivy — wiere the beat that be. Seid fr Cate N. 20.

The Sharp'es Co, Canal & Washington

MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Oct. 11, 1899.

A	mount o	of Stock	at Ma	rket.	
This week,	4214	8101		Fat Hogs 27,956	

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.26.75; first quality, \$5.502,575; second quality, \$5.002,525; third quality, \$4.002,450; a few choice single pairs, \$7.002,8.25; some of the poorest, bulls, \$60.,\$3.002,5.75.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@ 58; extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; forow and dry, \$12@35.

Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 21/2@3c;extra, \$34c; sheep | and | lambs per head, in lots, \$3 50@4% c; lambs, 41/2@51/2c.

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 4% @5c, live weight; states, wholesale ...; retail, \$1.50@4.50; country dressed hogs, 5% c. Veal Calves .- 314 @6140 P h. .-Brighton, 7% @8c & b; country lots,

Oalf Skins. - 780@\$1.60. Dairy skins, 50@ Tallow.—Brighton, 3@31/30 P B; country lots, Lamb Skins. -35@70c.

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses. Watertown 208\ 7920 13,092 1089 438 Brighton... 2129 181 14,864 983 120

Maine.	Northern ship-			
At Brighton.	pers 170 480			
B Libby 11				
P ▲ Berry 56	Canada			
Libby Bros 42 50				
Wardwell & Mc-	Gordon & Iron-			
Intire 33 G W Reynolds 17	H Laveck 40			
	R Bickerdyke 40			
M D Holt & Son31	J Gould 40			
A W Stanley 7 S E Eaton 14	AINEDMA W			
G W Weston 9	Co			
S Tracy 8	NEDM&W			
Harris & Fel-	Co 6523			
lows 36 27				
W A Gleason 19	R I & Conn			
L Morrison 10	At Brighton.			
R E Freeman 7	E N Granger 16			
M D Stockman 8				
Thompson&	Massachusetts.			
Hanson 24 75	At Watertown.			
H M Lowe 24	J S Henry 53 38			
F W Wormwell 17	W A Bardwell 18			
	W F Dennen 15			
New Hampshire.	At Brighton			
At Brighton	J S Henry 124			
A B Locke 9	R Connors 42 Scattering 80			
R.W Foss & Son 18				
J G Brown 24	H A Gilmore 22 H E Eames 13			
J H Neal 16 A C Foss 28 29	AR AN AMERICA			
At N E D M & Wool	D A Walker 18			
Jones & Co and	I A Haimal Ad			

Jones & Co and other shi, pers80 200

At Watertown.
C Wilkins 18 Western At Brighton. Swift & Co. 646 Morris Beef CO. 459
S S Learned 102
Sturtevant & Haley 119
At N & D R & We. Wood 67 W F Wallace 1:9 Vermont. W A Sherman 300 Epstein & Co 1 N E D M & W;

Carr & Williamson 10
A A Pond 15
Fred Savage 28
H N Jenne 7
H B Combs 54 5 At NED A & Wool JA Hatha-Co.

Expert Traffic.

By latest return by cable the English marke for State cattle holds a steady position not beingt any advance from 11½@12½c cressed weight We anticipated a slight advance which probably will come within the next six days. From Boston for the week, 2749 cattle and 81 horses It was fortunate that the cattle intended for the Bay State were not started from Chicago.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Victorian, for Liverpool, 6.7 cattle by Swift & Co, and 15 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Kantas, 307 ca tie by Morris Beef Company, 248 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 20 State and 40 Canada cattle by J. Gould; on steamer Oakmore for Longon, 350 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides, 40 do. by H. Leveck 40 do. by R. Bick rdyke; on steamer Bistonian, for London, 300 cattle by W. A. Sherman 100 by Epstein & Co., 65 horses by Canada parties; on steamer Irishman for Liverpool, 438 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 209 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides.

Horse Business. Export Traffic

At Watertown.

Horse Business.

The market has not changed especially from a week ago; sales are chiefly for nicely finished, big draft horses and general purpose horses; light drivers are neglected. At Snow's combination sale stable arrivals were light; some Some head of feeders went from these stables for export, 60 odd were from Canada. General sales moderate at auction and private sale Big horses at \$150@250. At A. W. Davis's Northampton-street sale stable the dispo als were mostly fine grades for speed coach, family and saddle, at \$150@250. At A. W. Davis's Northampton-street sale stable the dispo als were mostly fine grades for speed coach, family and saddle, at \$150@250. At A. C. Davis's Northampton-street sale stable the dispo als were mostly fine grades for speed coach, family and saddle, at \$150@250. At C. H. B. Cokway's sale stable had in three carloads. N. Ramsey of Ohio sold 28 head of Ohio draft horses in three days, mostly at \$160@270. Common horses \$40@90. At Welch & Hall's sale stable a fair trade for big horses at \$100@150. best Western at \$150@150. She horses at \$100@150. best Western at \$150@250. At E. Ham & Co.'s sale stable sold 20 head of fine draft horses from Ohio, of 1300@1800 bbs, at \$175@275.

Union Yards. Watertown.

Union Yards, Watertown, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899.

A good supply of cattle represented in the shape of beef and store stock. The movement in beef cattle has net perceptibly changed. Western role at unchanged prices landed here. Upward cattle of common grade at 2½ 23½ western cattle at 6½ c for tops: 15 head by J. A. Hathaway, of 1500 hs, at 6½ c; 20. c; 1500 hs, at 86 per cwt; 20. of 1500 hs, at 6½ c; 20. c; 1500 hs, at 8. 2½ 2½ c; 3. Henry sold 2 cows, ef 1 60 hs, at 2½ 2½ c. d. 3. Henry sold 2 cows, ef 1 60 hs, at 2c. R. Connors sold at 2½ 2½c, but slim.

Sheep Houses. The supply largely from Canada, and a fee loads from the West. The latter from Chicag cost there \$6.56 50 for the bulk of lambs an mutton sheep at \$7.80 to 4.15 \$1.50 kg., and cosfully \$1.50 kg. more lande 1 here. Canada lamb are \$1.50 lower than Western.

Veni Cnives In demand, with supply hardly up to last week and 6c appears to be the top nuless a few smal selected lots. Sales of 78 veals, of 8550 ths, a 6°_{-4} , 8 veals, of 1290 ibs, at 6c.

Mileh Cows.

A good number that cost from \$30@58, as quality. Fat Hogs.

In demand at steady prices Western live a 4% 26c; country h 193 at 5% c, d. w. Live Poultry. Eight tons, at 10@10%c, by the crate.

Droves of Veal Ca'ves

Maine—P. A. Berry, 10; Libby Bros. 100; Wardwell & McIntire, 70; G. W. Reynolds, 6; M. D. Holt & Son, 57; A. W. Stanley 3; T. E. Eaton, 7; S. Tracy, 7; Harris & Fellows, 100; W. A. Gleason, 25; R. E. Freeman, 10; M. D. Stockman, 20 Thompson & Hanson, 25; H. M. Lowe, 65; F. W. Wormwell, 28.

New Hampshire—A. B. Looke, f; R. W. F. ss. con, 10; J. G. Brown, 19; J. H. Neal, 21; A. C. Foss, 13; Jones & Co. and others, 40 J. C. Wilkins 23; Breck & Wood, 45; W. F. Wallace, 235.

Wikins 25; heese & Heliamson 13; A. A. Pond, 235. Vermont—Carr & Williamson 13; A. A. Pond, 3; Fred Savage 50; H. N. Jenne 9; H. B. Combs, 8; C. W. Cheñey, 6; northern shippers, 450. Massachusetts—J. S. H. nry, 194; W. A. Bardwell, 21; W. F. Deanen, 4; R. Connors, 31; scattering, 160; H. A. Gimore, 3); H. E. Eames, 9; J. Goodnow, 1; J. P. Day, 6.

Can't Be Burst.

Hammer the towl of a Sharp!es Farm Separator flat on an anvil with a sleege, and if you break it we will pay for it. C.h.'s do it with any other separator. Other se arators may burst and all people: they have kill people; they have consit A Starplet never did nor never will. It is but t good alow — E rerywhere the heat that it can be. Set of fr Catalogue N. 20.



P M. SHARPLES, The Sharp'es Co, West Chester, Pa-Canal & Washington Sts. CHICAGO.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 2129 cat 1, 181 sheep, 14,-864 hogs, 983 veal calves, 120 horses. From West, 1826 attle, 14,704 hogs, 120 horses; Maine 372 cattle, 152 sheep, 19 hogs, 578 calves; New Hampshire, 95 cattle, 29 sheep, 4 hogs, 684 calves; Massachusetts, 320 cattle, 141 hogs, 342 calves; Connecticut. 16 cattle.

Supply heavy in cattle and calves, and fat hogs come in freely from the West. The movement in beef cattle was not especially active. Butchers wanted to buy at easier rates, and dealers could not see any reason why a decline should be called for therefore the trade was slow and steady. Prices were generally effected on all Eastern cattle. The Eastern stock train made very good time to market. J. P. Day sold 25 light cows and bulls of 800@1200 ibs, at 2@3½c. Wardwell & McIntire sold 1300 ib bulls at \$45. Eastern beef cattle from 3@6c, i. w., as to quality. Late Arrivals and Sales.

An overlowing market of mich cows. The arrivals were over 800 head, when one-half that number would have covered the demand. The trade was allow on all but the better class of cows. and these were not axitive. A good many cows were left unsold. Libby Bros sold 4 choice cows, \$ 0@55, 6 for \$40, 8 from \$30@38 Wardwell & McIntire sold cows from \$2 @10 J. 8. Henry sold 50 cows from \$30@65 H M Lowe sold 10 cows from \$30@40, 1 at \$45.8 E. Eaton 2 oxen, of 3000 Bs, at 544c; 2 120C-b bulls, \$90; 1 steer. 2½6. Breck & Wood, 10 extra cows \$46 each. W. A. Gleason, 1 springer, \$40. F. W. Wormwell, 6 cows, \$656.5; 8 cows, \$50@40 M D Stockman, 4 cows, \$56@42; 1 beef heifer, 400 Bs for \$14

Store Pigs. No demand, Small pigs quoted at \$1.50@2 shotes, \$3.50@5

Milch Cows. Milkers are coming in too freely again for the good of the market, not but what the better class sell at fair prices, but the common to fair grades are certainly slow of sale and some left over were unsold Amongst the arrivals are some verv fancy cows that command good prices W. A Bardwell sold 1 extra cow \$42, 2 do. of \$47.50 each. Libby Bros. sold 3 fine cows at \$50@5^, 8 good milkers and springers at \$40@47, other cows at \$25@35. J. S. Henry sold 10 cows, from \$50@55, 8 cows at \$40@45, slim cows \$25@35

Veal Calves.

Veal Calves. The trade about as found a week ago, but a little weak at 3½ %6c ½ h, including good and light weights P A. Berry sold 50 calves, of 120 hs, at 6c. Wardwell & McIntire, b8 calves, of 120 hs, at 5½ %6c W A Gleason, 25 calves, of 110 hs, at 5½ c, other Eastern at 5½ %6c.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices. Poultry. Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern-Broilers Green Ducks .. Fowls, extra choice... Fowls, common to good...... Pigeons, tame & doz...... Chickens, com. to good.... Fowls, good to choice..... Old Cocks..... ... 114@12 ... 74@8

Live Poultry. 8381/4 Butter. Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.

western firsts ... reamery, eastern
pairy, Vt. extra
pairy, Vt. extra
pairy, N. v. extra
pairy N. Y. and Vt. firsts
pairy N. Y. and Vt. second
pairy, N. Y. and Vt. low grades
pairy, western
West imitation creamery, small tubs,
extra imitation cr'y, large tubs firsts 17@ imitation creamery seconds... 14@ ladle firsts and extras.....15\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1 Boxes
Extra northern creamery...
Extra western creamery...
Extra dairy... .. 25 @ .24 ½ @ 23 @ 18 @ 20 Common to good
Trunk butter in 1/2 or 1/4 is prints
Extra northern creamery.....
Extra northern dairy.....

n to good Extra western creamery Cheese. ... 11@12 Nearby and Cape fancy & doz......

0 d	Eastern fair to good
	Potatoes .
ne nt d. e.	Native, \$\psi\$ bu— Green Mountain
'n	Sweet Potatoes.
h- 16 1:- 1	Norfolk & bbl., extra
n.	Green Vegetables.
w go id st	Green corn choice, p bushel. 60@75 Beets native p bushel. 40@50 Cabbage, new, p 100 300@6 00 Cabbage, new, p bbl 50@ Carrots p bu 50@100 Choins, native, p bush 35@40 Parsley, p bu 25@40 Radishes, p doz 10@
k,	String beans— Native green, by bush

at to	Native green, ** bush 1 75 @ Squash, marrow, ** bbl 60 @ Squash, Hubbard, ** ton 15 00 @ Spinach, native, ** bu 25 @ 30 Turnips, flat, ** box 25 & 40 Turnips, flat, ** box 90 @ 1 00 Tomatoes, native, ** bushel 50 @ 1 65	
	Domestic Green Fruit.	
at	Apples—	
8; E. 0;	Gravenstein. 3 00@4 00 Baldwin, ₱ bbl 2 00@2 50 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
I.	Nuts.	

No 1 P B. Tallow. York State-

Hides and Pelts.

 Steers and cows all weights
 7½ 8

 Bulls
 6½ 8

 Hides, south, light green saited
 5@ 8½

 " dry filmt
 15@ 15½

 " salted
 14@ 14½

 " buff, in west...... Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each. overweights, each....

south, fint dried by fb....

salted by fb....

Deacon and dairy skins... Shearlings each...... Lambskins each, country..... Country Pelts, each.....

Choice Canadian P bu Green peas, Western choice..... Dried Apples. Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy..... 10@101/2 BAINS SPANADING POTATO BOT.

Beans. Pea, marrow, choice, H. P...... Pea, screened..... Pea, seconds.... Mediums, choice hand picked..... Hay and Straw. Hay, prime, large bales...

Flour and Grain. Flour.—The market quoted steady.
Spring patents, \$4 10@4 75.
Spring, clear and straight, \$3 45@4 00.
Winter steats, \$3 90@4 50.
Winter, clear and straight, \$8 40@4 00.

Grass Seeds.

Mediums, screened...
Mediums, second...
Yellow eyes, extra...
Yellow eyes seconds
Red Kidney....

lima beans, dried P b

No. 1, 2 ton...

Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 85@87c pbag, and \$1 80@1 85 \$7 bbl; granulated, \$2 35@2 50. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$3 00 24 00 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted quiet, \$4 35@4 75 \$\rightarrow\$ bbi ground and rolled, and \$4 75@5 15 for cut.

Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 50@ 00 \$\phi\$ bbl. Corn.—Demand is quiet with market steady.
No 2 yellow, spot, 44% c.
Steamer yellow, new, 44% c.
Steamer and No. 3 corn, 43% c.
No. 3 yellow, new, 43c.

Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot. 34 ½c. No. 2 clipped, white, 32 ½c. No. 3 clipped, white, 32 c. Lower grades, spot. 31 ½@32 ½c. Clipped, to ship, 33 ½ @34 c. Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds. Middlings, sacked, \$17.35@20.00.
Bran, spring, \$16.75@17.00.
Bran, winter, \$17.50.
Red Dog, \$19.25@19.50.
Mixed feed, \$17.50@19.00.
Cottonseed neal to ship, \$24.50.

Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruling State grades, 6-rowed, 58æ63c. State, 2 rowed, 57æ60c. Western grades, 55æ63c.

Barley—Quiet demand, with prices nominal at 10@75c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@50c for 10.2 8-rowed State.

Bye.—Quiet at 70c. The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan 19620 Ohlo..... 232 Fine delaine, Ohio..... Michigan.

called because it congregates in masses around Lucretia or running blackberry's a desirable the base of the horns of cattle, where it cannot fruit, and well worthy of cultivation, but it north and east a long time. It had begun to atpear in western New York four or five years age. The figure segs in heaps of cow excretant forest trees to e plenty of nuts, between the forest trees to expense. if the heaps of exerement are broken up many of the eggs will by destroyed. A better way is on the heaps. This will destroy the eggs or the on the heap. This will destroy the eggs or the brought back at night to ile in a pen under shellar we first the eggs are hatched. An oil emulsion ter, and given a little corn or some other feed, is fatal to all lasest life. It closes the pores in their boties through which they breathed wishing the cow's sides with an emulsion, and on it, though the oil in all nuts made the pork on it, though the oil in all nuts made the pork on it, though the oil in all nuts made the pork on it, though the oil in all nuts made the pork on it, though the oil in all nuts made the pork on it, though the oil in all nuts made the pork on it, though the oil in all nuts made the pork of the nuts her stil. The bite of the horn fly is very painfa!, and when attacked by it inthe field cattle will run among bushes if they can find them to brush them. If that blees, a can find them to park firmer (and also least in a can find them to brush them. If that blees, a can find them to park firmer (and also leasting, so as to make the park firmer (and also leasting, so as to make the will run among bushes if they can find them to brush them: fi their hider. A good way to apply all forest nuts are now worth to much to sell the emulsion is to wet some green boughs with i', and have them suspended between posts so sell readily in the streets of Boston to city men that there will be just to m enough for the cows who were brought up on the farm, and who wirst in dry season, as few of the eggs its femaltoys will then fall to hatch. We suppose that as the horn fly has crossed the border in o New Brunswick, that it has before this begun to

all of Maine dairymen. SORE-FOOTED COWS -E. M. B., Worcester of the water, and cleanse the space octween the noois thoroughly. When this is done draw oakum that has some healing preparation be-tween he hoofs. Good pine tar is excellent for this purpose, and there are other remedies that have been tried with good results. One is washing the feet in a strong pickle of sail and water, or, as some have it, in beef brine, and then u ing an cintment of corresive sublimate and fresh lard. Any apothecary should know the proportions for mixing it. Others would wash in a solution of vitriol or suiphoric acid once or twice a day, but we do not like this. Car-

bo cacid in the water when they are washed is als, cleaning and bealing, but should not be strong enough to give much pain. where they were kept was so infested with lice teeth were made to eff the acid of the apples and miles that they were taking the life plood. Later on we tried the experiment of feeding there was no more trouble. We would come a cow would eat a peck of apples twice a day from Boston to your place to see a case of and they seemed to cober as much good and they seemed to cober a cober as much good and they seemed to cober as much good and they

SHEEP SHELTER. One of the advantages in keeping sheep is that | too liberally at any time. they do not need an expensive building as a shelter. A shed open on one side suits them as well as a tight barn, and even better, as they require considerable ventilation. But it at ould be so arranged that both rain and snow can be kept out of it, for the sheep should not get their fi eee wet in cold weather. It takes too

down in the mud or on wet s'raw. Keep the inside of the shed dry and well littered with clean straw and the sheep will be healthy and thrive well, even on moderate feed.

Whenever much rain falls before the potato crop is dug there's always more or less rotting of the tuber. Most of the new varieties set near the surface. When digging those where the rains have wet down to them will usually be found badly rotted, while those that have set to wer down will be found entirely sound. Most all of our new potatoes are bunehed in the hill and when cot at acks one it spreads very rapidly if the weather is warm and meis. For his reason potatoes should be got out early before beavy rains come, which wi learry the spores of dis ease down to the boltom of the bill, if the land is-well drained, and none others should be used to grow potatoes on. Deep planting is much bet-tor than shallow, as it will cause fewer potatoes to set near the surface

SALT AND WATER. Sheep naturally crave sait, so do all other nolmals, wild or domestic, so far as we know their habits. Whether the sait has any other duty to do in the animal economy than to assist the digestion we do not know, but it is a well-known fact that grazing animals seem to need it more than carnivolous animals, and especially seem to need it when their fold has a large pro portion of woody fibre, more than they do when having a succulent food, like green grass, roots and ensilage. But with salt they need water. Sheep drink but little at a time, yet in winter, feeding up n dry hay, they drink very o'ter. The water should be pure and clear. Stagnant water is often one of the causes that bring on stomach worms, which kill many lambs, and if not fatal to older sheep, will keep them weak and in poor conditior.

SOAKED CORN VS. CORN MBAL. Some of the experiments at the stations in the Western States, where the use of co 'n for fatter. ing purposes is the all important question, seem indicate that soaking corn until it is swollen and germinating gives nearly or quite as good results, for hogs at least, as does the same weight of eorn meal. As it has been tried the result in favor of the corn meal have not been enough to pay the toll or price charged for grinding the corp. More thorough experiments are needed to decide the quest'or, nowever, and it may depend largely upon the cost of grinding. As they appear now, a man e mot affo d to carry his corn five miles to be can press from it a l'quid that will be better ground, it i lis g'o ind for nothing, or to pay a vinegar than he can buy in any Boston store. ground, it is is go and for nothing, or to pay a vinegar than he can buy in any Buston store, deavy toil if he can have it ground at home. He can also mix grain men with the bagasse But farther investigation may show that some-thing will depend upon the condition of the corn, time of soaking or other points. We knew a growing cattle not giving milk, and even of man who used to say that a bushel of corn never borser. All are fold of it when it is mixed with me full price for it. would make as many pounds of to kafter it grain meal if too much is not given. Thus the Agent—Way not? rip ned as it would have done when in what we apple pomace, that where eider is made in large used to call the "roasting ear" stage.

The raspherry and blackberry usually do we n sections where those fruits grow wild, but truit is lik ly to be the favorite in the home market, and children will often pion and the same price per quart wild berries for about the same price per quart as they would demand for picking from the culti
STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } as they would demand for picking from the culti
LUCAS COUNTY. market, and children will often pick and sell the bandle it carefully, and sure to be on hand when and other cattle which Mr. Salley of Woods oak, but that some of the family would be willing N. P. has spoken of as recently appearing to his enough to pick all that was required to serve at oe reached by the tail not rubbed of against should have something to run upon, as it ripens trees or fencer. The horn fly has long been earlier and yields more so than it does running known in the forthern distart. It originated in open the ground, beside keeping the fruit more

tree from dirt. MAST FOR PATTENING HOGS. We can remember the time when in the years chestnut and walnut, what the hogs found in the woods was a considerable help to farmers in fat-tening port. The hogs were turned in the woods to dash an emulsion made of soap oil and milk to find their own living through the day, and only know that though the beechnut is small, angula and not much to look at, it is one of the sweetest and best nuts to be found in the woods.

USING AGED MALES. Farmers who have pure bred rams and bulls which have been in service two years, and who 11@11% County, Mass.: We think the trouble which you 4) not desire to keep them longer from fear of describe is no at all like the once dreaded of o inbreeding, could often exchange with one and mouth of disease, but it is simply what is another to much befor advantage than they called of oil foot. In summer the cows will of uld fatten and kill them. Either animal is follow them there. The water softens the skin shown good results in his service for two years The ram will get better lambs and many more between and are ind the hoofs so that it becomes tender. It does this all the more quickly if the water is stagmant and the bottom covered with decaying vegetable matter which developes an acid in it. Some of us know how quickly this sour muck from a pond or swamp will not a pair of boots though of the best cowhide, and it will strue of a built from the time fe is four strue of a built from the time fe is four strue of a built from the time fe is four strue of a built from the time fe is four structure. rot the bid; about as quickly if it has not been years old until be is eight he should be tanned. Then in walking grass or sticks or in his prime if he has been properly cared for frenzy, which makes it necessary to be constantly on guard against him. But if he had it ring put in his nose when young, and has a ways been handled with a pole made fast to that ring, he will be easily kept under control. SOUR APPLES FOR COWS

We have had cows ruuning in a pasture when there were seedling apple trees whose fruit was aly fit for elder, and scarcely for that, and when the apples were large enough to attra attention of the cows we always found a falling off in the milk yield. We have seen similar results when a cow broke into the orchard and are or heavily of the fruit that had fallen off We ascribe I this at first to the fact that green, hard O HOKEN CHOLERA.—W. L. T., Kennebec not produce a colic in the cow as they would in the small boy, they would do her more injury. apples did not digest well, and while they migh the small boy, they would do her more injury of experience has then good. Later we noticed that the cows in a me :er shown us a case of it. We have seen diations a mong fowl and onlokens, caused by feed. ting sour grain, or allowing the mash to get tour time in seeking for applies which they seemed before feeding, and we have seen a great mortality among young objects when the place orn fodder when they came to the barn. Their from the chick ns every night, and we have cider apples to them at the barn, giving but a few at first and increasing gradually, preferring when the food was made good and wholesome, sweet apples when we had them, and avoiding and the rocets and houses were clured of vermin, the very hard and sour ones, and we found that there was no more trouble. We would come a cow would eat a peck of apples twice a day, obleken et o'era but we do not think you can be relished as well by her as the same amount of potatoes or other roots. We think elder apples, nearly ripe and mellow, are worth more to feed to cows than they can be sold for at the eider mill, if they are fed in small amounts at first and not

SWEET CIDER RVERY DAY.

One of the luxuries that the farmer may enjoy every day in the year, or so lo g at apples can be kept, is a drink of freshly made sweet cider. With a small grinding machine to crush the apple and a hand press to press out the jude, enough elder may be made in two or three hours to keep cng to get it dry again, and the whole body gets chilled, reducing vitality, even if they do not take colds to set them coughing and running at the nose. Nor should water be allowed to run into the shed from outside. A sheep will not lie will have been a slight fermen'attor. Most of will have been a slight fermen'attor. Most of the sweet cider sold in stores is kept sweet by Sam's blood as Merry Maid ir.

Bu'l ready for rervice. Solid coir, black points.
Bu'l ready for rervice. Solid coir, black points.
Bu'l ready for rervice. Solid coir, black points.
First class individual D.opped Marce 21, 1982
Sire, Onromo, sire of 12 t-sted cows ha'd rorother of Merry Maiden.

ee. D m, Mil y Judd, 14 ibs. 3½
(2., couble grat daughter of Diploma, the sire of Merry Maiden. Write for prices to the farmer can do this much better than the city man. To the latter the apple pomace left after the bagasse has been pressed is worthless refuse. The farmer can pour water over the pressed bagasse, and after leaving it a few hours. pressed bagasse, and after leaving it a few hours

WANTED—AGENTS FOR During the next six months-in conjunction with the introduction of the improved "NEW CENTURY" De Laval Cream Separators—we shall thoroughly reorganize our system of Dairy or "Baby" separator local agencies. Out of 2,000 existing agencies and sub agencies 1,500 will be changed, and as many additional new ones created. 1900 promises to be the greatest of separator years. Centrifugal separation and clarification must soon become universal. • Machi es may be sold in every township. The conceded superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines should give them 85 per cent of the total trade. But live aggressive agents are equally essential to getting it. We have the machines and require more good agents. Successful separator agents are confined to no particular class. Applications should give full details. Mention This Paper In Writing.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO. RUTLAND, VT.

GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation. Boston, Mass. Easy Terms if Desired.

*

after its last pressing, and thus make excellent addition to the feed of winter-kept hogs, of santities is wasted, will all be util'z id. All the cost to a farmer is the initial price of the grinder an i press and the labor employed to work them.

A one-horse steam power will do the work, and in sections where those I dits grow wild, but they must be sent away to market, as the wild truttis lik ly to be the favorite in the horelabor or are left undone because they involve

FRANK J. CHENRY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRE that cannot be cured FRANK J. OHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. SBAL Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and

acts directly on the bleed and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimoglals, free. P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggiets, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Prospective To trist (at booking, fit as of great ocean liner)-That stateroom is near the stern of the vessel, isn't it? Agant-Ves. sir. Prospective Tourist-You ought not to charge

Agent-Way not?
P: 0 'pective Tourist - Because when steamer comes to fand I'll have to walk half a

mile to get astore. - Thicago Tribune. BEBCHAM'S PILLS for Stomach and Liver Ills.

Good News for our Renders Who have sercials taints in their blood, and who has not? Serofuls in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarraparilla which thoroughly purifies the blood. This disease, which frequently appears in children, is greatly to be dreaded. It is most likely to affect the glands of neck which become enlarged, eruptions appear on the head and face, and the eyes are frequently rffected. Upon its first appearance, perhaps in slight eruptions or pimples, scrofula should be entirely eradicated from the system by a thorough course of He d's Sarsaparilla to prevent all the painful and sickening consequences of running scrofuls sores, which drain the system

sap the strength and make existence utterly wretched. Batween Two Fires: Aunt Clara-Why, Nellie, what's the matter? You look wo:ried.

Nellic-Oh, suntie; I don't know what to do.

Jack says he'll take to drink if I con't marry bim, and Tom says he'll stop drinking if I become his wife.—Uhicago News.

OF MONTANA PART OF THE PROPERTY OF All forest nuts are now worth to much to sell to be used for hog feed. Even the beechnut will sell readily in the streets of Boston to elty men BASIN GOLD AND COPPER MINING CO JACOBGRAVES & CO

(Incorporated Under the Laws of Montana)

The following telegram has been received by the DOGS, FANCY FOWLS, fl:cal agent of the Company:

Butte, Montana, Sept. 3, 1899. inbreeding, could often exchange with one E. R. HOLDEN & CO., 20 Broad St., New York:

I am stockholder in the Hope Mine, made purchase often stand for hours at a time in brooks or more valuable as a breeder after he has passed pages to keep away from files, which will not three years of t than he was before, if he has only after careful examination of property. I consider that with careful management and further development it will prove the treasure house of this State.

> HENRY NEILL, State Land Agent of Montana The Hope mine, producing gold and copper, is one of the best known mines of Montana. It was opened and worked by people of Helens, Montana, who operated it with great success, taking out over \$700,000. In 1896 a disastrous fire, in which eleven lives

were lost, destroyed the shafts, shafthouses and working plant, and flooded the mine with gravel gets between the cleft hoofs and speedily ni ro hurt by a lack of exercise. But there water. Tols misfortune, combined with the simultaneous failure of a Helena banking makes a sore, which may become vary officiality is more danger with an old built han with the institution, so orippied the then owners that they were unable to continue operations. In smell. For smedy it, first keep the cattle out raw. They are subject to sudden attacks of Tie "Hope," together with fourthen contiguous mining claims, is the property of the Basin Gold and C pper Mining Co., incorporated under the laws of Montans, with a cap'ta' stock of \$2 500 000, divided into shares of \$5 00 each. The management of the company is in the hands of experienced and capable mining men of Montara, whose names give assurance of an energet'e and businesslike management. The officers are

President, Hon. R. B. SMITH (present Gov. of Montana) Helena, Mont Vice-Pres't and General Manager, Hon. M. L. HEWITT. Butte, Mont Secretary, CHARLES B. LOWESSON Butte, Mont Treasurer, T. E. COLLINS (present Treas. of Montana) Helena, Mont REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT:

KNICKERBOOKER TRUST CO., 66 Broadway, New York. Below are printed some of the shipments from the "Hope" just before the fire closed the mine:

SEPTEMBER. Weight Weight Per Ton Total Value 56 to 63 - 9th to 31st 70,984.46 491,402 460,384 308.00 OCTOBER. 485,397 466,208 46 to 55 - 1st to 30th 150.00 37,166 36 NOVEMBER. 533,851 511,255 92.00 23,631.07 DECEMBER. 72 to 80 - 5th to 30th 473,335 453 850 130,00 **29,323.50**

Tae great mineral territory of the Hope is practically untouched. Experts agree

Batte and Boston and other immensely rich properties in its vicinity. Tae property is now equipped with complete hoisting plant, compressor, drille, assay outfit and everything necessary to its successful operation, with the exception of a new concentrating plant, which will have to be built to replace the old one. In order that this new mill may be speedily erected a limited amount of stock has been placed in the treasury for public subscription and is offered until further potice at

that this property will soon equal the famous Anagonds, Parrott, Boston and Montans

\$2.50 PER SHARE.

par value \$5.00. The right is reserved to a tvance this price without notice. The stock of the Basin Gold and Copper Mining Co. represents one of the soundest that you and most profitable investments before the public today. The "Hope" Mine is not a A refer rospect, but one of the rich properties in a celebrated mining district. The parchaser of the stock at the present price will secure the benefit of the advance in value, which is containing when cared for with Glossensian certain to take place in the near future, and is assured of increasing dividends as the Used at the best stables. Ask f rit. ptting in it salicylic acid, which is very injurious to the stomach. We have known some city mining claims is opened up. Subscriptions will be received by

> E. R. HOLDEN & CO., Fiscal Agents, 54 Devonshire Street, Boston. MERCANTILE TRUST CO,

Fall Grains

need a good start to stand the winter; therfore feed them well in the beginning. This will produce hardy plants with plump grain. A good fertilizer should contain plenty of

stalk and plumpness of grain. Our books tell the rest - sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 03 Nassau Street. New York.

BEAUTY FOR HORSES

OSSER

Its perfect reliability

ERUPTIONS

PRICE, \$2.00, PREPAID, WALNUT RIDGE Co., Box 2144, Boston, Mass. AT ALL DEALERS.

Profitable Work for All at Home.

Big book, containing full particulars, many illustrations, etc., compiled by one of Massachusetts eading specialists. Frice reduced from 50 cents to 5 cents, post free. Address at o F. H. CURTIS, North New Salem, Mass.



Mewon's COW THE Improved COW THE Holds them firmly, draws them forward when lying down, pushes back when standing gives freedom of head, keepsthen clean E. C. NEWTON CO. Improved COW TIE





FOR SALE BY

11 Portland St., Boston, Mass. PIGEONS, CANARY BIRDS,

RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS. MEDICINES for DOGS and BIRDS. MANGE CURE WHICH BEATS THE WORLD Also Seeds of All Kinds.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD. Hoosac Tunnel Route



The Short Line Be'ween BOSTON and ALBANY. NIAGARA FALLS OHIOAGO. ST. LOUIS. CINCINNATI And All Points West

Lake Champlain Route

Botwoon BOSTON and

Burlington, Vt., Montreal, Ottawa. And all CanadiantPeints.

Palace, Sleeping or Drawing Room Cars on all through trains.

For time-Tables or space in Sleeping Cars call on any Ticket Agent of the Company, or address C. M. BURT.

Gen. Pass. Agt., B. ston, Mass.



READY FOR SERVICE.

How pleasant it is to feel that whenever you care to go for a "plu, that your norse is in readiness. These wintry days, when your animal is liable to become overheated by fast driving, see that your groom bathes him with GLOSSERINE. A refreshing stimulant for tired cords and an ex-cellent bath for a beautiful skin. It lo ks so soft, GLOSSERINE CO. Boston Mass.



.... indi netolutionized "P-A G-E" and it has been in 50 Water Street, Boston, Mass. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, NICH.

OUR HOMES.

************* " Look Pleasant."

This familiar admonition of the photographer, so often humorously quotec, might well be taken more seriously than it ir, not only in a professional sense, but as a rule for every-day living. Superb gowning, elaborate hairdressing, artistic posing, although contributing materially to the general effec', will not secure a successful portrait. The one thirg necessary is expressior, and better results may be secured with this alone than with all the others when it is lacking.

In just the same degree do pretty toilettes fail to charm when the facial expression (f the wearer is not in harmony; and how often we are utterly unable to recall the garments or the surroundings of some one whose kindly face and manner to charmed us as to leave an indelible impress upon the

You may pass through the doorway in rank or in If your passport from nature is stamped with a

The genial author of the above line, Dr. twinkle of his eyes.

To "look pleasant" is not an acquireent. It must be the ontward expression of an innate grace. Nothing is more discoursging or disheartening to the acute observer of human rature than the contemplation of a forced, aterectyped smile. To attain the condition of mind and heart where the gania', magnetic smile appears spontaneously upon the fact, one should cultivate assiduously an attituce of unselfishness, an earnest desire to conhe is surrounded, and to add something to the sum tatal of human blessedness. Such a mental and spiritual condition never fails to react favorably upon the possessor.

Very many do not find life all that they could wish. It is a question if any escape disappointment and sorrow of some sort. Yet by cheerful acquiescence, and continuous striving for the ideal in life, one may present a smiling face to the world, and gain thereby both outward favor and

Nothing is more depressing than a face expressive of habitual discontent and biterness. A gentleman remarked not long since that he avoided the morning car upon which a certain woman was accustomed to ride, because the gloominess of her appearance affected his spirits for the entire day. Even the innocent face of a child, when clouded by ill temper, is net attractive, though the same little one in sunnier mood may command our unreserved adoration.

Whatever one's condition, it is better to cultivate a cheeerful spirit. The personality which is not crushed by defeat is the one we most admire. The importance of a pleasant countenance is greater than is without delay with a piece of thin rubgenerally understood. Without it, beauty ber sloth a little larger than the poulsice of the most classic type fails to permanertly charm. With it the plainest face of all. Fasten securely with a bandage is glorified. Especially in the home is over the part needing the poultice, and an expression of kindliness and serenity of when repeating the poultice have the fresh greatest value. Teach the young by pre- one ready before removing the old one, so cept and example to think the kindly as not to chill the patient. When it is rethought and look on the brighter side of people and of conditions, and the lesson and dry with hot flannel or wadding before once; assimilated, there will be no further putting on the fresh poulties. need of the admonition, " Laok pleasant' ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

A WARM SHOULDER CAPE

The voke is worked first in ribbed or double croshet, which is, insert needle in back part of stitch, pull yarn through, then as before. through two stitches on book. This cape is very nice when made of Fielsher's Spanish yarn. A bone hook is used.

make 18 double croches (1 in tach stitch), 2 in the 19th stitch, 12 more, and 2 in the 19th stitch, 12 more, and 2 in the 19th stitch, 18 more, and 2 in the 19th sti ch, binder, made of a broad strip of flannel or 18 more, and 2 in the 19th stitch, 12 flannellette to go around the body, with more, and 2 in the 13th titch, then double crochet to the end. Turn and take cdge, passing over the shoulders and pinup the back part of each stitch, so as to ning in front. When a patient cannot sit have a ribbed effect, keeping the widenings up, he should be turned on one side, the directly over each other. Make 13 ribs, or back poultice should be applied, the binder 26 rows. This finishes the yoke. The with one end rolled being placed in posibody is made " star " , titch.

Take up 6 stitches as in plain tricot, put yarn over and pull through all the 6 rolled end of the binder is drawn around Altebes and chain 1. Put the hook through the chest poultice and secured with tafety the small hole formed by this chain stitch pins. and raise 1 stitch.

Raise a second stitch by inserting the hook in the back part of the sixth stitch through which the yarn was drawn. Raise the next stitch by putting hook in the same place, with fifth stitch of star on foundation. Next stitch in same place as sixth stitch of same tar on foundation and raise the next stitch on the foundation, parn over and pull through all and chain 1. Count the tion, Dr. Masadam prefers one with a serve on to set. stitch on the needle always as 1. Raise glass fount, in which you can see how the I stitch by putting hook through the hole oil is diminishing. He objects to founts made by chain. Next stitch in back part of which have any special opening for the sixth stitch of star. Next stitch in same space as the sixth stitch of star on founds-

Next two stitches on foundation. Wool over and pull through all, chain 1, and make star like second star and next star like third star, making first one and then the fullness of the cape. Make a long crochet atitch at the end of each row to the control of th keep the rows even. Break off wool and begin at the other end, so that the geroue, not only from the possibility of stars will be all alike. Make a chain the facility with which such a tall lamp of 3 and raise 2 stitches on the chain, as in plain trico', fourth stitch in hole made by chain, fifth in back part of first stitch of star below, sixsh in hole made by chair. wool over and pull through all, chain 1 and continue to end of row. Make 25 rows of stars. This gives length of cape.

2 long crochets, 1 back of the other with 2 soul of the would-be sathetic house mischain between. The border all around the tress, and the shade to the bazar worker, cape is made of a chain of five done very that we fear it may be difficult to get rid of loosely and caught back into the second row of stars, then on edge, then back on star and so on around the bottom of the they are not totally abolished, they may be cape. Down the sides it is caught back to guarded with the utmost care. After all, the second star. This may also be put around the neek. I will answer questions. EVA M. NILES.

Overheated Houses.

A wast amount of ill health in this country may be directly traced to overheating our dwelling houses. There are very few

heated to 78° or 80°. Yet these figures are thing which will encourage the consump not in excess of the amount to which we tion of onions is to be recommended. children are living habitually. It is not juvenators, and possess as well remarkable atrange that persons who have become inhealing powers. The raw Bermuda onion ured to this degree of artificial heat should is the variety that is most palatable and

of people who habitually sleep with th heat from the farmace turned on, and their slerping rooms heated even far beyond the tempera ure of 68°, given as the proper temperature of the electing room of a invalid. A person in health ought not to sleep in winter in a room heated to such a point.

The doctrine of fresh air has been widely

published and preached, but it is often ig-

nored, nevertheless. It is not an uncommon thing for uninformed women to imagine that the air which comes from the regit is of a hot air furnase is sufficient to ventilate a room if it is supplied from a cold air b. x opening outdoors. Such air, st perior as it is to the various substitutes for it, is not at fi sient to keep a wholesome supply of pure air in the house. Every room h at d by the furnace should be thoroughly "washed out" with cold fresh air from outdoors at least twice in the twenty-four hou a. even when the heated air of the firmace comes from a cold a r b x opening cu. doors. Every one knows that the furnace takes more coal in cold weather, and that if the air of the " cold air " box comes cuidoors it will burn more coal than when it comes from within the house. Some fur-Holmes, was himself an exponent of the lazer, therefore, are for economic reasons truism thus stated. Who that ever (aw him supplied with the air of the living roomloes not recall his kindly face and the upstairs. A more ingenious project for introducing the vitiated, bretthed-over all of the house repeatedly into the lung. could hardly be conceived. It is even more objectionable than introducing the air of the cellar into the living rooms upstairs.

As a matter of health, the fart are should be started as late as possible in the season This can be done in nouses where there are opan fi eplaces and other means of supply ing a little pure-heated air sufficient to take the chill and damp sess off a house, without heating the air to an undue point. In many tribute to the happiness of those by whom pasts of the country the furnace is not started for the season until after the pleasant days of India a summer. which come from the first to the second week of November Once started, the furnace fire must be kept up strailly, and it is seldom safe to let it go out until the middle of April or the first of May. All the best far aber, whither those which supply heat by hot air or by hot water or ateam, are now a ranged so that the heat may be regulated, and it is negleo of the simple rules that regulate the heat supply, and not necessity, which causes houses to be overheated so often .- New

When Poultice Time Comes.

In making a simple linseed poultice, says an English nurse, one must have the water boiling and the bowl and knife, or spatu'a, warmed. Only stir in sufficient meal to make the mixture thick enough to spread without sticking to the knife. Tarn in the edges of the poultice all around to keep in the heat, and do not let it be too am all or out of proportion in thickness. Rail the poultice up in a flann, l, or put between ho plates to carry to the bedside, and apply next it, and wadding or flannel outside moved, wash the part with warm water.

For a mustard poultice blend the desired quantity of mustard (ascally one in flour of inseed) in the water, before stirring in the linesed meal, and proceed as before. For a chargoal ponitice, mix the chargoal (one part to three of linseed) with the meal first, then it r into the boiling water, proceeding

in making a jacket poultice two large pieces of linea should be shaped out, one for the chest and one for the back and sides. Make a chain of 102 stitches. Turn and are secured over the shoulders and under After the poultiess are applied, the edges tion. The patient should then be turned on his back, lying on the poultier, while the

What Lamps are Best.

This question is answered incidentally by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, a lecturer in chemistry at the Edinburg College of Surpurpose of filling. He protests, too, against the use of the popular standard lamps Many of the founts in these lamps become very highly heated from imperfectly aired burners and from the large shades which are placed above them, and which are often heavily ornamented with colored can be upset by a push or by an article falling against it. . . These standard lamps are most unsafe in houser, and should only be tolerated when the base of spread on dainty, crustiess squares and triangles each is sufficiently weighted or is securely of thin bread, white or brown. bolted to the floor or wall, and when the top-heavy combustible shade is discarded. Make space for ribbon at neck by making The standard lamp is so precious to the them. But it is well to recognize the dangers attendant on their use, so that, even if they are not much of a success as illuminating agents. Would it not be quite as satisfactory to keep them purely for ornament with no oil in the founts, and never my to light them?"

Sugar with Onions.

Onions are regarded by food authorities people who are correct judges of the proper as one of the most valuable vegetables that mount of heat by their feelings. It is not | we have, and are unfortunately also found an uncommon thing in this land of the by many persons difficult to digest. A furnace, where a household of moderate suggestion that has been tested, its giver means can secure this method of heating, to says, by long experience, and tried by find entire families living habitually in many persons, always with success, is to rooms heated far beyond the limit of safety. add a little sugar to the onion salad to pret is dangerous to health to live in a house vert any discomfort after eating it. Anyoften find rooms heated where women and Physicians say that thay are wonderful recomplain of being chilly if the temperature | the most efficient, and if, with a little sugar, is at a normal point. There are thousands it is also easily assimilated, the knowledge



Domestic Hints. PRACH PIR.

Line a deep granite plate with paste, put a rim on the wet edge, fill with sliced peaches, mixing in sugar and a dash of sait with each layer, also grated lemon peel or spice and butter if you like. Boll upper crust, cut off rim, put it on the wet edge, then wet this rim and lay upper crust Press I gutly round the edge, prick in the middl and bake slowly thirty minutes.

a cupful of maple syrup and a tiny pinch of mace or cloth, and shake well. Remove the chiffon, and cook until clear and smcoth.

MUSHBOOMS WITH BROWN SAUCE.

teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoon fulcf papriks. Cook and stir until blown; add corn. This vegetable seems especially tender handkerchicf composed of them, but in the most slowly one cupful of rich brown stock, stirring and succulent in the autumn. A Washington delicate colors, one having violet precominating until smooth and thick. Add one dezen chopped woman, who makes a pecialty of corn oyster, and another green, and so or. A pretty hand-pimolas and draw to the side of the fire for five uses for them one pint of grated corn to which is minuter. In the meantime remove the stems added three tables, o infuls of milk, a small teaand peel the caps of two dozen large mushnome. Sprinkle them with sait and pepper and blekery nut, a teaspoolful of sait, and half a saute for five minutes in two tables, confuls of teaspoolful of pepper. The batter is dropped by geons, in a recent pamphlet. Says The hot butter. Add the sauce, simmer for five mithot butter. Add the sauce, simmer for five mithot butter. Add one teaspoonful of grated Gruyere until of a rice brown color.

turn into glasses. CHEESE AND CELERY SANDWICH.

EGG CUTLETS. The eggs may be hard boiled the night before. Scald one pint of milk, rub to a paste two table-spoonsfuls of butter and four tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir slowly, Louring in the milk until it thickens. Cook covered several minutes, then season with one teaspoonful of sait, haif tea spoonful of paprika, dash of cayenne, one tea-spoonful of onion juice and a pinch of macc. Take from the fire and add six hard-boiled eggs coarsely chopped and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Spread out on a buttered dish to cool. Dust the hands lightly with flour and shape spoonfuls of the mixture in small cutlets, being careful to pat them out until of an even thickness, use as little flour as possible or the til golden brown. Drain on ungiazed paper

Hints to Housekeepers.

The newest method of marking handkerchie tablecloth, or engraved on the stationery.

apples, lentils, beans, peas, strawberries, pota-

there is a simple hemetitched line of drawn work other rare gems, to the simple pearl and only at the hem, and an edge of the lace around. screw pattern, are again displayed by the jew Dollies for platters come oval, edged with the ellers. Dollies for platters come oval, edged with the lace, and claborate centre pieces are chieffy lace, with a small centre of fide plain linen, the may be cleaned. The following are all good: lace cutting into it in fanciful designs. The fibral patterns in colors of silt.

and if not thoroughly cleaned repeat the process in fresh soap lather. Rinse in clean water and

CRABAPPLE JELLY.

Wash the apples, remove the blussom end, and the oren, spicy and tender, and on being broken. It was fresh from the oren, spicy and tender, and on being broken. It proved to be full of almonds. They had been spit into haires so as not to be heavy enough to sink to the bottom of the dough during the cook gently until soft. Keep them covered, and turn the kettle often, but to got attraction of the combination of flavors is to be recommended.

muslin or tissue paper of the filmsiest and a very fine cloth, and measure it. Allow half a towels have slik-embroidered ends and long most inflammable nature. With any oil, cound of sugar to a pint of juice. Boil the juice knotted fringe. They have grown somewhat alone until it begins to thicken on the eage of away from the usefulness of their first estate. the pan, then add the sugar, and cook five min-utes longer, or until it jellies, then skim, and bags and rubber bathing caps, a liberal supris In putting away rubber gloves, rubber sponge

of talcam, or even ordinary tollet powder, should be applied to them on all sides, and they should Mince the tenderest, erispest of celery stakes the placed carefully in boxes without rolling. The and chill on the ice. Add the same amount of grated cheese and enough whipped cream to make the mixture spreadable. Just before using way that makes pulling apart dangerous, if not placed carefully in boxes without rolling. entirely disastions.

The Fashion.

.*. It is remarkable how many uses silk is put to nowadays. It is made up into shirt waists, skirt linings, petticoats, men's shirts, shirt bosoms, parasols, neckwear, underclothing bonnets, belts, and even into outside coats and wraps. The demand for slik is ever increasing. Silk will be a close second for velves this fal Its chances in the race for popularity are good, as it is a material suitable for many occasions where velvet would prove most conspicuous. . There are turn own collars on many of the

ing form are, as a rule, very high and flaring. .". Shades in yellow are among the fashionable tints, rivalling the new beautiful pink dyes in favor. Sunset is a brilliant shade that appears creamy consistency will be lost. When shaped favor. Sunset is a brilliant shade that appears dip each cullet into beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs and immerse in smoking-hot fat bengalines. Aureole is an extremely delicate and lovely color; so also are the shades of char-terelle and daffodil, and among chiffons and evening satins a new golden green is very popular with artistic French dressmakers

. The great dragon flies or darning needles its for the hair, larger than life and much more and linen is dainty and artistic enough to become popular in a short time. Instead of the initial or monogram, the owner's favorite flower is decorations. It is their duty as well as their embroidered in one corner of the monchoir or pleasure in life to feed upon mocqui(oss. A tablecloth, or engraved on the stationery. An eminent physician claims that many vege-tables supply the iron that is the basis of most tonics in a much more effective form. Spinach, that nature would give mo.quitoes the knowlpples, lentils, beans, peas, strawberries, pota-oes, beets and currants, all contain the mineral Hence why not use these beautiful mosquitcwithout the admixtures that make so many mediones harmful. Stewed black currants eaten daily through their season will cure at smia, and potatoss are a specific for scury.

elaborate draw :-work designs show elaborate sewed in any way unpick all the stitches first, Feathers can be cleaned by dipping in soap ribbon on a plain, smooth board or table—a board latter. If they are dirty rub very gently with is preferable. Sponge it well with clean water the fingers. Rinse in clean water, and shake beand ammonia. Ammonia varies very much in After the poultices are applied, the edges are secured over the shoulders and under the arms with pins, so as to form a jacket.

Half fill a deep dish with sour apples which have been quar-ered, pared and cored. Pour the simplest way of securing a jacket is a base dish busine was a possible to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little and cored. Pour them a little added to the securing a jacket is a little and cored. Pour them a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing and animolis varies very securing a jacket.

Hard fill a deep dish with sour apples which little added to the securing a jacket is a little added to the securing a jacket is over them a little boiling water and place in a bot oven until tender. Make a crust as fir baling powder biseuit, roll out as inch thick; lay it the boiling teakettle. If you have chiffon that of water), and leave it on the board to dry, when it will be found smooth and ready for use. If the over the apples and return to the oven for about over the apples and return to the oven for about forty minutes or until the crust is done. For the same cosk together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of flour, add half of the butter and one teaspoonful of flour, add half of the county of the same cosk together two tablespoonfuls of the county of flour, and half of the county of the clean duster and iron with fairly hot iron.

finto a saucepan put one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one-third of a and iron when slightly dry.

**Randescribets in colors are in great at mand, and some of the prettiest and newest are in silk and liner. The plaids are to be found in It is not yet too late for dishes made of sweet these new styler, pretty soft plaids, the whole cup of flour, a beaten egg, butter the size of a sound well, but is exceedingly pretty in reality. spoonfuls in deep boiling fat, and fried quickly edges, the hem being of the solid color embroid-Hospital, referring to his conclusions: utes, add one teaspoonful of grated Gruyere until of a rich prown of the conclusions: utes, add one teaspoonful of Madeira and cheer and one tablespoonful of Madeira and cheer and one tablespoonful of Madeira and cheer and one tablespoonful of Madeira and cheer and cheer and one tablespoonful of Madeira and cheer and one tablespoonful of Madeira and cheer and cheer and one tablespoonful of Madeira and cheer and c

cook gently until soft. Keep them covered, and turn the kettle often, but co not stir or mash the applier. When the applier were yest, and the liquid is red, turn them into a strainer cloth, and do not is under well, become in time so elaborate do now. Some of these things which have because the complete of the control the Zquid ten minutes, then strain again through found ready made. They are in quaint old fichus and broad double and triple collars.

. The receipt for making a hat this year way. Cloth, silk, velvet ribbon and gauses are piled together indiscrin inately on hat frames. Feathers chiefly, a good many whole birds among them, quite a little fur and some flowers are added to the medley, and the result is a pretty confusion which, if in the right shape and right colors for the individual women, is becom tice to the Maintaining and Increasing of the compendium of useful information for fruit ing. It is a wonder that there is not a cry about Productivity of the Soil. By I. P. Roberts, the extinction of the quili-bearing animal, so many quills have been and are still use:

Director of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University

. . Many a small fancy button is seen on new gowns, and so far the brass ones predominate. They may be fist or round. Both are to be found on the new flame! shirt waists. .". Beautiful Oriental metals see with semi-

for any purpose they are very beautiful. The to Plants for the Purpose of Destroying Insects old Rasteru coral, dark in color, but soft in tone, and Fungi. By E. G. Lodeman, late Instruc-

.". The light-weight faced cloths in plain colors are being much used for autumn costumes. They are to be seen in silver blue, in deep royal Russian blue (a caller at the start of the sian blue (a color so strikingly becoming to many women), in plum blue, with dark red in its sheer, in the rich dahlia dyes, the roan, golden and leaf browns, the mahogany tints of reddish cast, and a new old rose. Corded silk is occa-sionally used in combination with faced cloth, when the costume is to be used for special elegant purposes. In many cases, however, all combinations and also all garnitures are dispensed with, and silk machine stitching and small tailor buttons and strappings of the cloth are the only attempts at decorating either skirt, jacket or redingotc. Occasionally exception is made on a picture que machine-stitched hood, which this season reaches to the stoulders.

. Many of the English tailors are lining serge and eneviot skirts with plaided sliks,—not the clan tartans, but patterns showing very artistic color-blending. These gay plaids look well be neath the skirts of costumes of fawn, gray, black or dark green c oth or other wool fabr The inevitable dust ruffi s to match is set close to

BRILLIANTS-

Drink to me only with thine eyes, And I will pledge with mine; Or leave a kiss within the cop. And I'll not look for wine.

Fame's but a hol'ow echo; Gold pure clay; Honor the darling but of one short day; Beautie, th' eye's idol, but a damask'd skin; State, but a golden prison, to live in,

And torture free-born minds. -Sir W. Baleigh

Famine can smile
On him who brings it food, and pass, with guile
Of thanhful is lest cod, like a courtier gray,
The house dog of the throne; but many a mile Comes Plague, a winged wolf, who loather The garbage and the seum that strangers make

far better never to have beard the name Of zeal and just ambition, than to live Baffied and plagued by a mind that every hour Turns recreant to her task; takes heart again, Then feels immediately some hollow thought lang like an interdict upon her hopes.

-Wordsworth.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

. Even the wisest are long in learning that there is no better work for them than the bit Go1 puts into their hands.—Garrett. .. If I can only place one little brick in the ent of the Lord's pathway, I will place it

there, that coming generations may walk thereon

to the i eavenip city.—Phillips Brooks.
.... Hath any wronged thet? Be bravely revenged. Slight the wrong, and the work is begun; forgive it, 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an in jury.—Francis Quaries. . As we must spend time in cultivating our earthly friendships if we are to have their bless ings, so we must spend time in cultivating the fellowship and companionship of Chris'.—Drum-

.. It needs, therefore, in us, infinite carefulness and watch fulness as we walk ever amid other liver, lest by tome word, or look, or act, o disposition, or it figeness of ourr, we hurt them irreparably -J. P. Miller. ... Might is right, say many; and so it is.

Might is the right to bear the burdens of the weak, to cheer toe faint, to uplift the fallen, to our from one's own full stores to the need of . We think of heaven as something that must

visit us from afar. . . . But the new heaven and the new earth will only be the unveiling to us of what aiready is. It is only our blindness that needs to be removed, only our spiritual faculties that need to be awakened .- Lucy Larcor. How easily we lose poise, swept by the currents of life! Our root is not deep enough, Consider the lily resting on the face of the waters, its rots far below. Eow serene it rides the ripples, and low confidently it has sought the turbulence of the waves!-Trinities and Sanc-

.... A soul in which the spirit of a divine pu:pose is at food glorifles everything it touches. nhaloes every place and act, lifts the meanest thing to be divior, sends the thrill of its energy through the duliest, puts life into that which seems death. Such a soul transfigures, if it may o: transmute, everything it comes in witt .- J. P. W. Warc.



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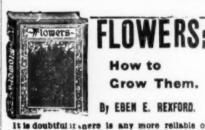
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better-known authority on the subject of whie this book treats than is this author. He is not only a practical grower of flowers, but he is a only a practical grower of nowers, but he is a regular contributor to all the leading periodicals which make a specialty of floriculture. For years he has conducted this department in the Ladies' Home Journal. This book is a thoroughly practical treatise, devoted mainly to the care and culture of the commoner kinds of plants for window gardening. The author tells what kind of plants to choose, how to care for them, all about soil, watering, light, temperature, and low to guard against injury by insects of various kinds. There are chapters also on flowers and shrubbery for the lawn, how to arrange them to the best advantage, the laying out of the lawn, a chapter on table decoration, and, in fact, just flowers stould have at hand for direction and reference. While the subject is quite thoroughly overe d, the style used is plain, simple and fre rem any technicalities, and cannot fail to be most upon receipt of price. Address

READ and THINK.

and from with fairly hot from. .**. Handkercliefs in colors are in great demand, and some of the prettiest and newest are in silk and lines. The plaids are to be found in these new styler, pretty soft plaids, the whole handkerchit composed of them, but in the most dailease colors, one having violet precominating.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN BOSTON, MASS.

But at its desk. Stands one, a n found Stern in her tren You face red fur Now humbly ber Has flashed oft o From the helmet Or quavers and f Has vibrated oft The bugles hoar When, Posts and Cleared trek and Himself a sermo

THE

No surpliced p

A hallowed look A soul, flame tri He stands, like As pastor teach! Who first of all His text was showed How oft, a clover It leads men, du To quit the sefet Chasing some pl

And end all hope The brown face Those wasted ! and drear, Strew thick th track. In speech, well

Of issues pendan When Folly, blir A high life stake He spoke as one O! those who c Has sprawled de Wh learn at las ocking cha monstown, 8

> Let the tru Fling out b Nail the fla Let the dru Paint the si Hang rose Let the can Swathe the Sat the sold Raise a gra Ring the be Call on post

DEV

Collars cles Dressed as Deck your l Deck your l Let each ful Fulge until For 'tis plai Dawey can And when / We must do And comple Did the Spa -John Kendric Poppy, blitbest

Wreaths fro

Are silenced b And they leave Afar from any And dancing w Over mesas, hi You wander to A vagrant with The wilderness You open w de On Nature's go Content to grov Forgotten by th

The bees that !

So seft your wor So smooth your b So deep the tranq Around your bea A little longer wi The while the d nigh, To mourn the flee Mad earth no

Was life so heavy That, in the turms You should be we Or Heaven so fair THE BLA -THE BI

Respectfully ded

Take up th And bear A thousan Has left a Much da

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With con Of pleas Know wer The chick But these

The cake If ye would Take up t That all g

Draws differen Spins, tolling or There's the h And the wir But no one as To invent th

> In the long And his si " It never Some girls They ale One who is

But the d

The wrangling

POETRY.

"THE CLOVEN SPOOR." No surpliced priest boasts this rude char But at its desk, erect, intent, ungowned. Stands one, a man, War's guardmount oft has

found Storn in her trench at the right of the line. You face red furrowed by a Zulu spear, Now humbly bent at ove God's Holy Book. Has flashed oft on Death an undaunted look From the belimet peak of a grenadler; and the soft low voice which breaks as he reads, Or quavers and falls in pitching the tune, Has vibrated oft to the jiugle of steel, The bugles hoarse blare, the panting of steeds, When, Posts and Saddles, in charging platosn, Cleared trek and nullah of Kaffir and Bheel.

Himself a sermon, each one present sees Conviction in this old gray sergeant's face: A hallowed look the dullest there may trace, The frank of Go 1's eternal verities A soul, fixme tried, dross pure and clear of pelf le stands, like one, quaint Chaucer has defined As pastor teaching Christ for weak mankind Who first of all " has followed Ohrist himself." His text was "Sin," with burning speech he

How oft, a cloven spoor across the trail, It leads men, duped by its false beckoning To quit the selety of the beaten road; Chasing some phantom of the plains; to fail, And end all hope beside it : brackish spring." The brown face saddens as his mind calls back

The life wrecks mid his earlier career; Those wasted frames which, bleaching white Strew thick the sands on Memory's desert

In speech, well weighed, he named the bitter Of issues pendant upon choice and will; When Folly, blinded, plays come good, come ill, high life stake against Evil's loaded dice; He spoke as one familiar with the fate

Of those who choose the split hoof trail which Has sprawled deceptive to its foul pocl's brink; Wh learn at last each lure was damning bait, and find Death leering from the gouled sime ocking challenge for the lost to drink.

GROUGE CHESTER BUGBER. monstown, South Africa.

DEWAY'S RETURN. Let the trumpers loudly blare; Fling out bunting everywhere! Nail the fing high on the pole; Let the drum beat loudly roll! Paint the sidewalks Turkey rad; Hang rose garlands overhead; Let the cannons bang away; Bwathe the B: oaklyn Bridge in gay Stoffs in feetival array. Set the soldiers on the march; Raise a grand triumphal arch! Ring the belis and sound the chimes; Call on goats for their rhymes. In each window let there be Wreaths from off the laurel tree; Ciothe the boys in Sunday suits, Collars clean and polished books. Let the little girls be seen Dressed as fair as May-'ime's queen. Deck your horses; deck your cars; Deck your hydrants and your bars. Let each fulgent 'lectric light Pulge until it dazzies sight. For 'tis plain to any dunce Dawey can come back but once; And when he comes to this town We must do him up as brown, And completely, too, as he Did the Spaniard on the sea! -John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.

POPPIES. Poppy, blithest flower that grows— The bees that bend thy orange bloom Are silenced by thy wild perfume, And they leave thee in thy whispering rows Afar from any garden close. lidren of our sunset skies, And dancing where the west wind blows ver mesas, hills and fi swering leas You wander to the brink of seas, A vagrant with the wi.ful breeze. Free and wild, where men go not, The wilderness your favored spot, You open w de your winsome eyes On Nature's gorgeous mysterie Content to grow, to glesm and glow, Porgotten by the butterflies.

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-Grace Luce. A BONNET.

So seft your words were when you went away, so smooth your bro w the while you said goodby, So deep the tranquii cando of your eye, go calm the peace that like a halo lay A little longer with us? or a sigh, The while the death mist and the grave drew

To mourn the fleetness of your shortened day? Had earth no joys wherewith to tempt you, Was life so heavy with its weight of wos That in the turmoil of the market street, You should be weary ere the sun was low?

Was earth to sad it could no: stay your feet? Or Heaven so fair that you were fain to go? -Chambers's Journal. THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN.

-THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN. (Respectfully dedicated to the Autocrat of Summer Hotel Dining Room.) Take up the black man's burden. Ye errant sons of Ham. And bear it as ye occe did, with

The meekness of the lamb A thousand years of slavery To white man's greed and sin Has left a shadow on your souls Much darker than your skip.

Take up your heavy burden With courage-not despair-And show the world your claim is just-The white man's boon to share.

Give up your fond illusions Of pleasurable ease; Know work and self-tental win In stirring times like these.

The chicken coop, the melon patch, 'Tis hard to pass'em by. But these ye must fore'er forego, And eat more humble pie.

The cake walk, too, ye must desert, And the narrow path pursus, If ye would find salvation

O ye of dusky hue. Take up the black man's burden, You'll learn it soon or late, That all good things will some to those Who hustle while they wait.

—N. Y. Sup.

Every worm beneath the moon Draws different threads, and late and soon Spins, folling out his own cocco .

There's the horseless cab and the chainless

And the wireless telegraph ship; But no one as yet has shown the zeal To invent the trunkless trip. -N. Y. Evening World.

In the long grass the cricket sings, To a worn world this message brings: It never gets too hot for me." -Ohicago Bac ro

Some girls are like the apricote; They aim beyond their reach One who is merely born a plum

Can never be a peach. -Ohioago Tribune. The wranging parties talked and talked, They waited, and they waited,

And, saying they ne'er would arbitrate, Went and arbitrated. -Chicago Tribune. You may sait, you may seal on Tae encumber if you will.

But the old colic prerogative Will cling to it stil! -Culeago Dally News.

The Slave Raid. A Tragedy of the Jaugle.

Kreting, the old Sakai slave woman, first fold me this story, as I sat by her side on the banks of the Perak river and watched her deft management of her long native fishing rod and lir-tened to her guttural grunts of satisfaction when she succeeded in landing anything that weighed more than half an ounce. The Malsys ed her Kreting (woolly-head) in deriston, because her hair was not so sleek and smooth as that of their own women folk, and that was the only name by which she had been called for wellnigh haif a century. When I knew her she was repulsively ugly, lean, and bent with years and many burdens, with a louse skin that hung hes of dirty wrinkles, and a shock of grizzied hair which, as the village children were wont to cry after her, resembled the nest of a quirrel. Even then, after many years of captivity, she spoke Malay with a strong Sakal accent, splitting each worl into the individ-ual syliables of which it was composed, and even when she told the history of her life's tragedy she was far from finent or elequent. By dint of making her tell me the story over and over again, however, by asking counties questions, by fitting what she said and what she hinted on to my own knowledge of her fellow tribesmen and their surroundings, I contrived to piece her tale together into something like a coan cted whole. For the rest, the Sakai people of the upper Plus, into whose country duty often took me in those days, told me their version of the facts, not once but many times, as is the manner of natives. Therefore I think it

The Sakai camp was pitched far up among the little straying spurs of rising ground which wander off from the mountains of the main range and straggle out into the valleys on either hand. In front of the camp a tiny nameless stream every side as far as the straightened eye could see, there rose forest, nothing but forest, erowding groups of glant trees, under good treatment. the interlacing boughs, the sunlight still lingered, ing. wore the same frightened, hunted expression ings of the unseen tiger worrying his prey.

far from the truth.

downtrodden aboriginal tribes of the Peninsula creatures melancholy and miserable, thoroughly always up stream," grunted the Ohief. Every now and again the teeth of one or another Every now and again the teeth of one or another of them would start chattering noisily, and severy now and start chattering noisily, and severy now and seve

human beings are gobs (strangers). clicked in his throat lacademoralized cook more even than for himself, and she looked to spring. It was his way of laughing, for a wild him for protection if the worst came to the worst. bird had answered his call. t had failed to Their attraction for one another was strong, but detect the deception which the Sakai could rec-

knapsacks on their backs and bamboo spears in the girl expect him to make such a suggestion.

could rope to do through virgin forest, but they their hands passe 1 into the camp in single file. The long procession wound its way up the were leaving a trail behind that any child could their hands passe i into the camp in single his.

They emersed from the forest like shadows cast little sinuous stream until the midday sun follow, and in their passage they were practically dearing a path for the use of their enemies. and squatted down by the fire without a word. boughs and branctes of the trees. They all all day they kept on steadily, only halling now, They rolled eigarettes, lighted them from a flamlog firebrand, and fell to smoking them in
placed exactly in front of its fellow, and each
sem-pak, overweighted with the load of her silence. Then the old man who had answered man treading almost precisely in the footsteps tielr signal space a question in jurky moncaylables without even giancing at them. The most, is some remote and forgotion past, have once or twice, still individual and very distant,

thed to him.

To' Stia, on the other hard, was a Sakai born and bred, but he belonged to the tame tribes, who in order to save themselves and their women and children from suffering worse things than usual were accustomed to throw in their lightly was dense and set with the malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior;

Int with the Malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior;

Int with the Malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior;

Int with the Malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior;

Int with the Malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior;

Int with the Malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior;

Int with the Malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior; occasions lies in his sensitive nearing, and in his superior knowledge of woodcraft. But To'
Pangku Muda and To' Stia, as the Sakai knew full well, could fight the jungle dwellers with their own weapone.

The o'd Chief, Ka' (the Fish), who had taken

the lead in the conversation since the arrival of the scouts, presently spoke again, still keeping his tired old eyes fixed upon the smouldering embers. "By what signs did ye learn that To' Pangku and To' Stia were at hand?" he asked. It was evident from his tone that he was steking comfort for himself and bis fellows in the tope that the young scouts might perhaps have been mistaken. Laish (the Ant), the younger of the two youths, who had until now sat by the fire in silence, answered him promptly.

the little sand bank below Legap, and knew it by the twisted the," he said. "Also, as we turned to leave the place, seeking you others, the Familiar of To' Pangku called from the jungle thence," and he indicated the direction by probable that in what follows I have not strayed

Up here in the hills it was intensely cold, for the Ka'div'ded among all of the folk present with a motion. Gradually the band was stilled into a silence, and sat listening, spellbound, to the rawness. The rude shelters of leaves and wild Bakai, who never in human memory have branches under which the Sakai had sat hudeled had sufficient to eat, that the right of every

countered their skin with relentless finger nails, like aper. The men smoked a green shredded tobacco, soft and fragrant, rolled into rude digarettes with live leaves for their out r coating. A few yams and ungle roots were baking the messives black in the elekt of a split stick, were roasting in the centre of the clouds of smoke.

Of a sudden the stealthy tones of the men chily drip of the wet branches in the forest; along, their backs bowed beneath the burden of but, after a moment's slience, one of the elder men spoke.

"The a man," he said, and a lock of relief gots and scraps of evil-locking food. Children ditted over the sad, timorous faces of his companions. Even the Sakai, whose place is very selves, following deftly in the footsteps of their near the bottom in the scale of bumanity, has his own notions of self esteem, and he only speaks of men and he only speaks of the scale of bumanity, has his own notions of self esteem, and he only speaks of the scale of bumanity, has his own place is very selves, following deftly in the footsteps of their near from the direction of the man who had one own notions of self esteem, and he only speaks of the scale thore of his own race as men; all other camp, Sem-pak, the Durian, who had cried out only broader, coarser, graffer, and when they the restrict when To' Pauggu's Familiar was made fast. Old Ka' gave an inher they the restrict when To' Pauggu's Familiar was made fast. Old Ka' gave an end of the same of the restrict when they the restrict when they the restrict when they the restrict when they had gave made the restrict of the restrict when they the restrict when t Presently a shrill cry, half scream, half hoor, named by the scouts, tottered along on paisted such as you might imagine to be the war whoop of a red indian, sounded from the forest about oid head shaking from side to side, her eyes a quarter of a mile down stream. Even a European could have heard this, so clear and penetration of the side of the war event that the could do to keep up with her it was all that she could do a quarter of a mile down stream. Even a Europia outle follows unhanged by a load, but Te-U (Runit was all that she could do to keep up with her
trating was its note; and he would have added fellows unhangered by a load, but Te-U (Runittle stream in pursuit. The yells which the Malay, well though he knows the jungles, would stroyg young shoulders a pack heavy enough have given the sound a similar interpretation; for them both, and on the march her hand was but the Sakai knew better. Their acute perceptions of the property of the older of the state of the property of the prope but the Sakal knew better. Their acute perceptions sould detect without diffculty the indefinations could detect without diffculty the indefinations and detect without diffculty the indefination. TeU had times been better, was to from the Familiar of To' Pangku, for such they able difference between the real cry of the bird have been married to Laish a few days earlier; firmly believed the tiger o be, the Sabat had and this ingenious imitation, predicely similar, but the comp had been broken up hurriedly betiough they would have seemed to less sharptorough they would h ened senses; and a moment later an argus completed, for the news of the slave raiders had pheasant sent back an answering whoop from the control of the fire over which the od man the saving of life and liberty from the minds of who had spoken sat crouching. The yell was the harraysed jungle folk. In their own primi-immediately answered from a hilltop a few hundred yards up stresm, and the old fellow another. Laish was filled with fear for the girl

for the moment, the girl's heart was really more eccupied with her old grandmother than with

must be expressed by kerp's, which means having a start of the color and. It is the worst curred of which the sixts, who fears his housemate the tiger more than anything on earth, has any correction.

"They are nusting," want on the joungster; "nusting mean, and To' Fangku Moda and To' Sita are with them." The speaker split up these had not be seen that the design of the disjoined articulation of his own people.

The istening skarl grunted in chorus in token the sast shows as the sast is west to the disjoined articulation of his own shoops to the disjoined articulation of his own shoops to the disjoined articulation of his own shoops to the disjoined articulation of his own shoops. The istening skarl grunted in chorus in token the sast in t

lot with the Malays, and to aid them in their thickets which cover the slopes of the interior; word, but they listened breathlessly. The yowlslave raids. The presence of these two men the gradient was like that of a that the drop, ling no n of a tiger was sounding about half a with the party now upon the bunting path and the climb made even Laish pant and catch mile away to the south. Nearer and nearer bodded ill for the cowering creatures in the camp, his breath with difficulty, while old Sem-pak came the brute, meaning, howling, drawing out for the Sakai's only chance of escape on such sobbed painfully, with a noise like that made each blood-curding note with a wanton delight by a broker-winded horse. (Up and up they in its own unmusical tong. The Sakai scrambled, leaving hardly any trace of their miserably and drew nearer still to one another ascent, and with that complete absence of sound which only the beasts of the forest and their fellows, the wild Bakai, can ever attain to. They never halted to take breath, but a'-tacked the bill as though it were an enemy to wrote the second to make a complete within a few yards of the quaktage. Now it seemed to make a comwhom they were bent upon vanquishing, and at plate direie of the camp, yowling cruelly. Again last the summit showed clearly in front of them.

Then Laish atopped dead in his tracks, grand shivering creatures, as though berding them; abead of him with the rigidity o'a pointer at but they could see nothing through the intense work, and the next moment, uttering an indework, and the next moment, uttering an indrescribable sound, haif yell, haif scream, he was tumbling down the slope, bearing the two imaginations into the conception of a thousard women with him, rolling, falling, scrambling, heedless of rending thorns and the rude blows. of branches, until they once more found them, pople, who had been too jutent upon the peast selves in the bed of the stream from which they to spare a thought for any other danger, became "We saw the track of the foot of To' St'a on the little sand bank below Legap, and knew it by the twisted to." he said. "Also, as we turned to leave the place, seeking you others, the Familiar of To' Pangku called from the junction by pointing with the tip of h's outsiretched chin, as is the manner of his people.

The poor crozehing wretches shuddered in unison like a group of treetops when a puff of gimpso of the great striped body through the The poor crotening wretenes snuddered in unison like a group of treetops when a puff of wind sets the branches rustling.

"The Grandfather of Many Stripes!" snarled this had been suff itent to send him floundering man and woman present knew of the Familiar man and woman present knew of the Familiar Spirit, which, in the form of a tiger, followed its shad been suff itent to send him floundering. These they twisted into great coils the size of large cartwheels, and the joing men of the spirit, which, in the form of a tiger, followed its had been suff itent to the left this time, and it mong them, began swarming into the nearest manual prepared the rate. were silent, listening intentity. Again the now:
brove out, farther to the left this time, and it
was quickly followed by a scream that could
only have been uttered by human lips; then
again silence, it might be for a space of fifteen
sens; of touch, and the men now; olimbed unrecsee, there rose forest, nothing but forest, crowding groups of giant trees, underwood twenty feet is height, a tangled network of vines and creepers, the whole as impenetrable as a quickset bat her log, pendulous breasts with psisted bands, and whimpered plaintively, "E ke-non the day, and now that evening was closing in the supplied of the supplied to the supplied the supplied to the supplied t each branch and twig and less dripped slow and a young girl who equatted near her pressed dreps of moisture persistently with a melan-choicy sound as of Nature weeping furtively. The hard tears of extreme old age occad with The fires of the camp, smool lering suicely above difficulty from the eyes of the crone, as she the damp fuel, crackled and hissed their disconthe damp fuel, crackled and hissed their discontent, sending wreaths of thick, blue smoke
ourling upward into the still air in such dense
was a pretty girl, in splite of the dirtient squalor
volumes that the search of the fiames was
hardly visible even in the gio m of gatherin
night. In the heavens, seen overbead through
the interlacing boughs the suplight still lineared.

Te-U and Laish joined in the cry, but above the
ings of the unseen tiger worrying his prey.

Te-U and Laish joined in the cry, but above the
times of the unseen tiger worrying his prey.

the interlacing boughs, the sunlight still lingered, but the sky looked wan and woebegone, pale as that which was to be marked on the features of all the inhabitants of this unbappy camp.

Presently the frightened Sakai, still screaming as though in the sound they sought protection. Laish seemed to swallow something hard in from the danger of their surroundings, began to end of about three quarters of an hour they had constructed a path of tight ropes some fifty There were a score and a haif of (qualid creatures occupying the little camp, men and women, and children of various ages, all members of the "Wait till dawn, then shift camp, up stream, bed of the stream. One of their number, the In keeping with the sodden, dreary gloom of their comfortless resting place. All the children and some of the jonger women were stark on the fire, and the two scouts emptied the nad some of the jonger women were stark on the fire, and the two scouts emptied the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog at the fire, and the two scouts emptied the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog and the man returned to the Sakai and gave the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog and the missing, and the two small children whom the warp missing, and the two small children whom the warp missing, and the men returned to the Sakai and gave the order to the start. Old Ha' leading, the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog and the missing and the man been carrying in the warp missing, and the men returned to the Sakai and gave the order to the start. Old Ha' leading, the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog in the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog in the nad been carrying in the knapsack sluog in the nad been carrying in the

branches under which the Sakai had sat buddled bad stifflient to eat, that the right of every together while the pittless sky poured its waters upon them had afforded to real protection from the weather, and everything in the camp was drenches and clammy. The Sakai equated on their heels, pressing closely one against the other, with their toes in the gray ashes, as they edged in nearer and nearer to the smoky fires.

Every now and again the teeth of one or another

bad stifflient to eat, that the right of every move and afforded to have a proportionate to have a proportionate

of them would start charactering unity, and several of the children whimpered and whined unity after the children whimpered and white the children whimpered and white the children whimpered and the children whimpered and the children whimpered and white the children whimpered and white the children whimpered and the children whimpered and the children whimpered and white the children whimpered and the ch

Of a sudden the stealthy tones of the men clearly tones of the men clea skill. All the folk in the camp were straining their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were their ears to listen. Any one whose senses were the perfect that the tiger is very sensitive upon this pelicy touch, and even in their panic their movements any man who possesses the necessary knowly leaving a twig or apparently leaving a trace; and that he will fly before the face of the sense were that the tiger is very sensitive upon this pelicy touch, and even in their movements any man who possesses the necessary knowly edge of his anatomy. The native theory inclines to the belief that the tiger is very sensitive upon this pelicy touch, and even in their movements any man who possesses the necessary knowly edge of his anatomy. The native theory inclines to the belief that the tiger is very sensitive upon this pelicy touch, and even in their movements any man who possesses the necessary knowly edge of his anatomy. The native theory inclines to the bed of the space of a few seconds, and then the rattan the space of a few seconds, and then the rattan to the bed of the bed of the bed of the second in their movements any the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before the face of the subject, and that he will fly before th

painfully, for it recalled to them the memo y of

only in reading the tale which the hasty foxmarks told so plainly.

Ka' called to his people to 10 tow him, and turning his back upon the ascent in forto him, for
more dated again face the fury of the Familiar,
he plunged into the jurg's, worming a way
through the packed tree trunks and the dense
undergrowth with incredible speed and defimore. Ka' went at a kind of jug troe, steady,
swift, bu' careful and unburried, and his
heels, adopting the same nimble gait. They
were traveling now far faster than any Maley
could rope to do through virgin forces, but they
were leaving a trail behind that any child could
follow, and in their passage they were practcally clearing a path for the use of their enemies.
All day they kept on steadily, only halting now,
and againsfor a brief breathing space when old
Berr-pak, overweighted with the load of her
seventy years, could no longer keep the same
pace as her fellows. At first the sorak counded
to once or twice, still indistinct and very distant,
but after the first half hour all human sounds
conce or twice, still indistinct and very distant,
but after the first half hour all human sounds
conce or twice, still indistinct and very distant,
but after the first half hour all human sounds
conce or twice, still indistinct and very distant,
but after the first half hour all human sounds
conce or twice, still indistinct and very distant,
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but after the first half hour all human sounds
conce or twice, still indistinct and very distant,
but after the first half hour all human sounds
conce or twice, still indistinct and very distant,
but after the first half hour all human sounds
conce or twice, In a ont a quarter of an hour two young Sakai her lover; and it never o seurced to Laish to effer with blowpipes over their shoulders, rattan to carry any portion of Tr. U's burden, nor did knapsacks on their backe and bamboo spears in the girl expect him to make such a suggestion. sylables without even giancing at them. The edge of the two newcomers grunted a response, taught the forest dwellers that this is the best of the first half hour all human counds with his eyes still fixed upon the smoky fire.

The Cohe were at Legap, three, and three, the juugle, and experience has now crystallized beast noises of the surrounding forest. The "The Gobs were at Legap, three, and three, and three, and three, many Gobs," he said. The Bakai's into an instinct, so that today, even when waik-ingitives had thrown cover most of their loads knowledge of notation does not extend beyond in the said of the s knowledge of notation does not extend beyond the numeral three; a larger number than that must be expressed by kerp's, which means must be expressed by kerp's, which means the numeral three; a larger number than that must be expressed by kerp's, which means the numeral three; a larger number than that numeral three; a larger number than that means are lives have been passed in dense.

Their faces all wore the same expression, tense, the numeral three is not necessary to the numeral three is not necessary three is not necessary to the numeral three is not nec

magic and the obsult powers which were attributed to him.

all only as a bank of mist is dispersed by a puff their bodies itehed distractingly. But all physical discomforts were forgotten in the desperate

them until just before the dawn, therefore it was their o ject to escape, if they might do so, before daylight came to the earth. The Sakai can walk up the bare trunk of a

to bough, they began to bridge the more difficuit places with the lines of rattan, making them fast at each end. In this manner at the together in a trembling, shuddering crowd in the yards in length and had passed over the heads Pie (the Fruit), and the two small children whom Then the men returned to the Sakai and gave lines of rattan, and for some twenty yards all went well with them. Then one of the bable "'Tis the cursed one," he said. "'Tis he that whimpered plaintively, and at the cound the

a dezen tame Sakai spring into prominene against the dim sky. His enemies had swarmed kept up a constant flow of disjointed talk in queer, jerky monosyllables. Most of the Sakai were covered from head to fco; with a leprous them was made by their enemies, a d at dawn looking skin disease, bred by damp jurgles and por diet; and since the wet caused the irritation they broke camp and once more stated on their was their was heard as distinctly as they broke camp and once more stated on their was their was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation they broke camp and once more stated on their was their was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation they broke camp and once more stated on their was their was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation of the west of the was their was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation of the was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation of the was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation of the was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation of the was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation of the was heard as distinctly as of the wet caused the irritation of the was heard as distinctly as of the was heard as distinct passionate despair of his long lifetime and of caught sharply. For the space of a second of ceeded by a few low groans far below in the dim darkness. The tame Sakai yelled the

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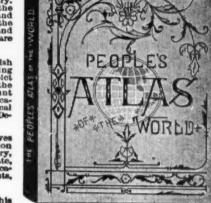
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prehend that for which also I am prehended of Christ Je'sus. pprehended of Christ Je'sus.

13 Brethren, I count not myself to tion, with thanksgiving, let

6 Be careful" for nothing every thing by prayer and have apprehended: but this one things I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth 3 ca & 14 quests be made known unto 7 And the peace of God passeth all understanding,

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THE HORSE.

ing to their credit On Thursday, the big Landon C., b! (Wadsworth) .. day, the management estimated the attend- Time, 2.17%, 2.18%, 2.19%, 2 184, 2.184. abone at over 40,000, the receipts for tickets alone amounted to \$18,545.72, or just \$600. \$750 25 more than on the previous biggest Domino, bg, by James Matison (Island day on record. This show is managed in a View Farm).... manner almost perfect in every detail. The Jerome Pelle, ch m, by Jerome Taylor entertainment is always the best that money (Grown).

(Arown).

(Arown). finds something to please them. The only Grate). trouble is that, like a three-ring circus, there is so much going on it is al nort impossible Ora B., ch m (Brown). to confine one's attention upon any one feature, and one is sure to go away with the McNary's Hal, rn g (Carpenter)...... idea that he has missed much that he Belle Thorn, bm (Haver) wanted to see.

The Open Air Horse Show, which took so well last year, was even better this season. The entry list was large, and of superior quality. This is one of the greatest attractions of the fair, and other places would do well to copy this feature.

The Readville trainer, Bob Proctor, had decidedly the best thing in the 2.50 class for trotters, the first event on the opening day's programme. The mare has shown her ability to trot in 2 15 over mile rings, and the three heats in 2 271, 2.271 and 2.262 were easy for her.

Tae Lookout Farm pacer Gurgle's Boy, by Edgemark, out of Old Gurgie (2.20), sta ted favorite in the 2.35 class for pacerr. and got a standard mark by stepping in 2 18} in the first heat. After that he became somewhat unsteady, and Maud C. Wilkes, a daughter of the dead stallion Bayard Wi kes (2.112), won handily in straight Eoneward, br h, by Strathway

(2 164), who has raced successfully over Purse, \$500. Pennsylvania and New York tracks this season. Trainer Allie Merrifield's gelding ha", however, to take a new mark of 2 182 in order to beat Rossiter, driven by Jimmy

B ster or more exciting racing could not be desired than that which occurred the Rai Alment and Little Girl (Middleby)...... 3 second day. The 2 21 class for pacers had 17 paid-up entries, and the management divided it, giving the horsemen an extra \$500 to race for.

In the first divisior, the Ralph Wilkes mare Helen started out glibly, stepping to a new record in the first heat, and the next Georgianns, br m, by Messenger Wilkes she won in 2 18? The bay gelding Earl Baltie took a hand in the game the third heat, and had little trouble beating the little mare for the next three heats.

The second division went off in straight heats, the winner turning up in the bay gelding Domino, by James Madison. The principal attraction of the afternoon was the free-for-all pace, in which Prince Alert. Opulence, b b, by Perguton (Forsb-Rubinstein (2 05) and Chehalis (2.041) ocm-

Johnson tock things easy with Rubinstein
in the first two heats, leaving O'Neil to

M. D. C., ch m, by Jesuit (G:fford)....4 4 dr force out the champion half-miler. It was Time, 2.18%, 2.16%, 2.16%, 2.18%, 2.19% no use, however. Ben Walker had the Alert horse on his good behavior, and though he ster ped the three fastest heats ever paced in

Rubinstein made Prince Alert go a merry quarter and half in the third heat, but when the latter finished in 2.062, the Baron Wilkes stallion was several lengths back.

The three heats were in 2.07, 2 062, 2.062 and constitute a new world's record for the Brockton track. Ben Walker has always got along well with the erratic gelding, having very little trouble in getting him away. and it will take a great pacer to defeat him in his present shape. It was a great day for Brockton, Mr. James Hanley, owner of Prince Alert, and for driver Ben Walker.

The 2.14 trot was a fighting race from start to finish. The Canadian gelding St. George won the first two heats in fast time, but was outfinished in the third by the French Conohers. black gelding Nigger Jack. Then Lit le Dick placed two heats to his credit. James show classes: made a hard fight for it with St. George, but | 8 andard-ored trotting mare, with foal at foot-Pope and Arthur made him go long miler. Firs', Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chittonville, Queen The race was postponed at the end of the June; second, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chittonville, The race was postponed at the end of the

When the racing was begun on Friday Nigger Jack stepped away with the deciding heats of the postponed 2.14 trot. He had only two horses to compete with and won both heats handily. Three heats were tourth, Mr. B. F. Carman, Huntington, L. L. stepped off in the 2 25 trot. The Nun won Eastern Star and Northern Star. Mr. L. ween the first and the bay mare Meg the second Jere O'Neil won the only heat decided in the 2.21 pace with the Poem gelding Lexing ton. By this time rain made the track unsafe and the balance of the card was postponed to 9 A. M. Saturday, when the weather again proved pleasant. Both of the

took six heats to decide the 2.21 pace, the race finally going to the Scarlet Wilkes gelding The Duke. Meg, winner of the 2.25 trot, is a bay mare by Pickets, and she had been raced by George Draper the pass few seasons. The free-for-all trot was easy for Alcidalia, the little mare going to the front at once, main-

taining a safe lead at all stages. The double team race was rather disappointing from a racing team standpoint, as the Johnson pair, vi le, Hussar. Sagnant and Mercury Wilkes, hadithings all their own way. J. Middleby Jr.'s pair, Hai Almont and Little Girl would not stick to their galt and Johnson had little trouble in beating Bonnie and Susie S'ar. They stepped the final heat in 2.173, a very creditable mile. The racing was good throughout the week, and horsemen have nothing but praise for the treatment accorded them by the management. Alert; third. W. Stanton Elliott, New York, Starlight; fourth, Mrs. J. DeForest Danielson,

SUMMARIES. Brockson, Mass., Oct. 4, 1899-2.50 trot. Miss Pratt, b m, by Heir-at-Law (Proctor)1 1 1

Kitty Stanford, br m, by Stanford Mocassin Boy, rn g (Stone).... Winnie Q., b m (Gardner)....... Panny Van, gr m (Floming)...

Same day-2.35 pace. Purse, \$300. Maud C. Wilkes, br m, by Bayard lectics, b m, by Hambletonian Mag-Hal Almont, Th g, by Hermit (Mid-

Belle Hampton, b m (Jetty)...... 8 8 5 8 Flossie Baron, b m, by Baron Wilkes Grace Lee, gr m (Walsh) 7 8 Time, 2.1814, 2.21, 2.19, 2.21,

Same day-2.21 trot. Purse, \$500.

Millard Sanders, b g. by Anteco (Merri-Rossiter, b g (Carpenter) Kurburn, bg. by Lord Russell (Halloran)? Miss Barbee, blk m, by Wilton (Gardner), 5 6

Breckten, Mass., Oct. 5, 1899-2.91 pt 65 tret division. Purse, \$500. Pethel. b g. by Earl Baltis (Proctor) .. 8 3 1 Helen, b m, by Halph Wilkes (Ridge) Although they had one day of bad Paydean, bg, by Osear S. (McDunalo)3 5 4 4 4

> Russell Maid b m. by Nutburst (O'N-1).4 7 / Yolk bb, by Ger. Ttomss (Cox) 6 8

Time, 2 1814, 2.1614, 2.20. Sume day-Free-for-all pass. Purse, \$800. Prince Alert. b g. by Crown Prince (Walter) ... Chehaits, bik P, by Attament (O'Nell) .. 2 2 3 But instein, b b, by Baron Wilkes (John-

Time, 3 07, 2 08%, 2.08%. Lew G on, bg, by Portunatus (Richard

Hillword, b b, by Metive (Le Fleur)......6 8 8 Nordhorf, b g, by May King (Paige)..... 3 4 6 Eager Bird, b m, by Eagle Bird (Gardner)4

Same day-3.14 trot. Purse, \$500. Last two beats trotted Oct. 7. Nigger Jack, blk g, by Oyelone

The 2.21 class for trotters was a gift to Time, 2.15%, 2.18, 2.18%, 2.19%, 2.17%. Millard Sanders, a bay gelding. by A: teeo Breckton, Mass., Oct. 7, 1899-2.11 pace. Terril S., on g, by Strathmore (Johnson)1 1 1

Cheslea, ar r, by Gambetta Wilkes (Dore)2 2 3 Journeyman, br h, by Prodigal (O'Neil)...3 3 Time, 2.13, 2.131/4, 2.14. 8 ms day-Double-team race. Purse, \$600.

Time, 3.33%, 2.171/2. Same day-Free-for-311 tro'. Puise, \$800 Alcidalla, b m, by Sir Walter Jr. (Dore)..1 Timbrel, br g, by Bermuda (Page)...... 3 3 3 Bessie Owens, ch m, by Aberdeen (Arthur) ..

(Nobl). 11me, 2.18, 2.261/4 2.15% Same day-9.17 pace. Purse, \$500. The Duke, ch g, by Sparlet Wilkes

(Bristol) .. Lexington, blk g, by Poem (O'Nell) .. 1 3 6 7 1 2 imelia on m, by Albert W. (Dorian) 5 2 1 3 5 8 Ben Wilkes, blk g, by George Wilkes

Same day-2.25 tro". Puree, \$500. Mer, b m, by Picket: (Davir).......8 1 1 9 9 1 Orlando, b g, by Gov. Benton (Stone)6 2 3 1 1 2 though the reformed bad actor could have penter)

The Nun, b m, by Young Jim (Uar-penter)

Parker G., br g, by Parker Gun (Fox)7 3 2 2 3 ir

Carrol, b m (Bowen) Harry K ngeley, br g (Williams).... 3 8 8 6 5dr William L., blk g (Croker)...... 9 4 5 8 7dr Time, 2.23%, 2.32%, 2.31%, 7.21%, 2.2% Same day-9.35 trof. Purse, \$300.

Gszeaway, bg, by Lcoraway (Fitch).....3 1 1 Kitty Stanford, b m, by Stanford

Below will be found the awards in the

Miss Zullka.

Pair of heavy carriage horses-First, Mr. E. D Jordan, Chiltonville, Gentleman John and Duke of Connaught; second, Mr. T. W. Lawice, Boston, Glory and Glorialiah; third, Mr. A. S. also showed Giorious Gladys and Giorious Maid.

Registered Hackney or French Coach mare, 15
hands or over—First, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chil
tonville, Mimoss; second, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Eachantrees.

Registered Hackney or French Coach mare, over 15 bands, with foal at foot—First, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Viscountess; second, Mr. postponed races were badly split up. It E. D. Jordan, Chiitoaville, Eachant

Pair phaeton horses-First, Mr. R. F. Carman Huntington, L. J., Walsingham and Western Star; second, Mr. a. S. Bigelow, Boston, Prince Hackney or French Coac hetallions—First, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Diplomatist.

Foult-First, Mr. B. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Maid Marian; second, Mr. B. D. Jordan, Chiltor-Pairs under 15.3 hands-First, Mr. E. D. Jor-

dan, Chiltonville, Queen of Action and Madge Kendal; second, Mr. R. F. Carman, Hunting!03, Mrs. C. B. Denny, Hyde Park, Greylock. Saddle horses under 15.2 hands-First, Mr T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson, Boston, Gor geous; second, Mr. E. D. Jordon, Chiltonville

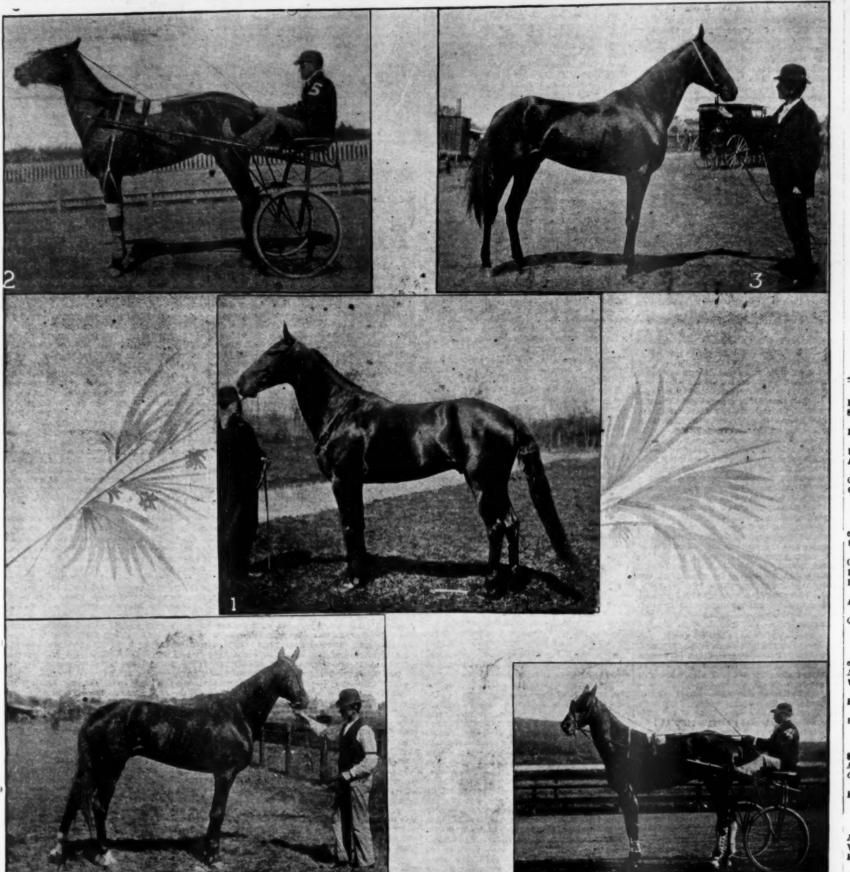
Boston, Warwiek.

Brood mare, 15 hands and over-First, Mr. E. Brood mare, 15 hands and over—First, Mr. E.
D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Mimosa; second, Mr. E.
D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Viscountess.
Pony stallion, not over 14.1 hands—First, Mr.
E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville, Dilham Prime Minister: second, Mr. T. Wilder and Stalling affords, especially in long races, one

ond, Mr. T. W. Lawson, Boston, Gioriots might as well preach against the winds or the Pair high steppers-First, Mr. A. S. Bigelow,

Best gig or tilbary torse-First, Mr. T. W.

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A GROUP OF NEW ENGLAND RACERS.

(a) Will Leyburn (p., 4, 2.10 1-4), Winner at Readville. (3) Senator L. (2.12), a Recent Ad. ition to Boston's Road Brigade. (1) Prince Alert (2.05 3-4), Winner of Pastest Race Ever Paced on a Half-Mile Track (5) Whitney (2.17 1-4). Heat Winner at Readville. (4) Dempsey (p., 2.10 1-4), Winner at Prov.dence.

Mr. T. W. Lawson, Boston, Glorious Bonnie; rve, Mr. J. F. Shaw, Boston, Actress. Paris championship, 15.2 and over—First, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chilsonville, Gentleman John and Boston, Prince Charming and Monte Carlo. Hunter's ohamplouship-First, Mr. Rober: Goelet, Newport, Que Vadis.

Heat Betting Condemned.

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 19, 1899.

Tae farm of 275 acres watch J. B. Haggin, the millionaire California horseman, recently purchased, is what is known as "toe Penniston who had been an actor and whose home had lay up judging the fast must often be a matter been in Philadelphis. Penniston drew \$400,000 of guesswork. It is by no means an impossibility to the mark lattery a good many years ago. to throw a horse of his feet on the back stretch by a little dexterous and undiscoverable manipquest'on, which is about six miles from Lexing. latter. A little change in toe weights or other ton, on the Russell Care pike. Addition. ton, on the Russell Cave pike, adjulning the Dixians Farm, since owned by Msj. B. J. T. omas. rein, made by a man who understands the pecul-Star; second, Mr. A. S. Bigelow, Boston, Prince
Charming and Monte Carlo; third, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chilitonville, Queen I of Act'ol and Madge
Kendal; fourth, Mr. C. Keefe, Boston, Gay Boy
and Lord Dufferin.

Was also Sometring of a ret
connoisseur, and bought fine pictures quite er.
Charming and Monte Carlo; third, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Chilitonville, Queen I of Act'ol and Madge
gality than jutgment, and at the end of a rew
years found himself a pauper. The farm afterwards came into possession of Mr. Kenney, Ben

I have seen Mancy Hanks in the height of her Kenney's father, and it was there that Ben Kenney began his career as a trainer. Manoy Hanks have seen her when she couldn's trot at all, and received her first lessons on its track, and since I have seen other great horses similarly circum-Haggin tow proposes to train his yearling tho:-

Assumi; second, Mr. R. F. Carman, Huntington,
L. I., Red Rose and Primrose.

Hunters and jumpers—First, Meadowbrook
Farm, Hamilton, Mass., King Pin; second, Robert Gelet, Newport, R. I., Q 19 Vadis; third,

Huntington, Mass., King Pin; second, Robent Gelet, Newport, R. I., Q 19 Vadis; third, Farm, Hamliton, Mass., King Pin; second, Robert Goelet, Newport, R. I., Qno Vadis; third, life theme, and no one objects to its discussion ad infinitum. The practical question, however, is, "What does it amount to?" With the present system of trotting, the rule never can be en forced. If heat betting were abolished it might be done, but it is as certain that with heat betting allowed, laying up heats will be practised, as it is that night will follow the day. Moral lectures

The arguments based upon ethical principles ond, Mr. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I., 8 mpsor. These arguments have always been Walsingham and Western Star. ond, Mr. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I., Simpsor. These arguments have always used. Walsingham and Western Star.

Saddle championship—First, W. Stanton Elliot, New York, Flashlight; reserve, T. W. Lawson, doubtless is highly commendable, and speaks Gorgeour. sincere, as it is in Mr. Simpson's case, but law Lawson, Boston, Giorious; second, Mr. A. B. after law has been passed, and the evil still re mains unaffected. It is just about the same now as it was five years ago. In the absence of more ical measures it will be just about the same are years hence. What, then, is the remedy?
First, by all odds the most important thing to do is to abolish heat betting. If the authorities really believed that laying up heats is as bad a thing as they claim to believe, and if they had been as earnest in their desire to step it as is represented, they would have abolished heat betting years ago. But the authorities are the tracks, and the tracks are not sufficiently anxlous about the matter to relinquish their share of the profits of heat betting to take this step. And I make the prediction that they never will

AMERICAN HORSE BREEDER

nature of things it must be violated every day. With the sumber of races that are continually being trotted over a vast extent of territory, it is bsolutely impossible to get in very many cases, judges who can and will enforce this law. Surely all men of experience know this to be a fact. In the first place very many of them don't care. They are not as enthusiastic about the

matter so is my good friend Mr. Simpson. In the second place, numbers of them do not know whether the law is being violated or not. it is by no means an easy thing in many cases to tell whether or no a heat has been laid up. Of course there are cases so flagrant that the mercet tyro can detect them. But with a skillful driver who res ly intends ! He built a track on the farm and made other in-provements. He was also something of an art connoisseur, and bought fine pictures quite er-by the most experienced and astute judge

ed, so purile form is by no means an infallible test of a horse's ability at a certain time. From these and other conditions it follows that junct to his already large possessions in this there is to certain means of judging whether a certainly are not. They are usually men not trained for the business. Very often they do not act in the capacity of judges one day in the year, None of them, that I am aware of (in trotting races) are professionals. Their experience is not such as in other kinds of business would be of any service. It would be as far as possible from making them experts. And yet, in order to enforce the Simpson law, they should be men of men'. Otherwise, they will inevitably be oftener wrong than right.

The statutes of probably every State requires that the judges of the superior courts shall be 'learned in the law." Before they can sit Daisy C., b m, by St. Oroix (H. H. Lee) 4 4 on the rights of the citizen they must undergo a

they are armed to do infinite injustice, or else fall to use it at al'.

If there were no other remedy for the troubl but the highly penal and easily misapplied Simpson law, if it was either Simpson law er nothing, it seems to me that the rage for is universal and thorough enforcement might rest on a mere substantial foundation of justice. But such is not the case. There are other remedies much more adequate, much more thorough, and if there is any virture to fitting legislation to well-known facts in human nature, sure to be much more (Macietty. If you don't want heats to be laid up remove the temptation. That's a simple remedy. No driver habitually lays up hears for fun. When he does it avail he does for a purpose. That purpose is to make mone made by laying up a heat or so that more money can be made by driving for every heat, bow many eats doss any man suprose would be laid up? Certainly none but those in which the condition Making every race end with the third and fourth or if h heat, would go a 'ong way to suppress the evi!. Add to this the suppression of heat betting, and the whole difficulty would be solved. and that without jar or frictior. The remedy would be emplent and certain.

The heroic remedy fixed by the Simpson law has not stopped the evil, and will not if practised till doomsday in the afternoop. The longer it is tried the more conspicuous will be i's failure and the more is justice will be done under its provisions. Before it was passed a sin iar law had proven a dead failure. The history of the at-empted enforcement of the latter rule has no seen more fortanate. To preach for its r rigid enforcement is simply to repeat the old ex periment of pouring water on a goose's back

Racing at South Windsor, Me. The driving ascociation of Scuth Wintsor Mr., held a race meeting last month with the

South Windsor, Me., Sept. 19, 1899-2.25 class, trot and pace. Purse, \$100.

Hal Rhog, ch c, by Hal Brandon (L. W. Daisy Bolf. b m, by Winslow Boy (H. Hastings, bik h, by Watchmaker (F. G. Hastiags)

Time, 3.331/4, 2.291/4, 2.28.

AUTUMN MEETING Empire City Trotting Club,

NEW YORK. FASTEST MILE TRACK IN THE WORLD. October 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1899.

The following Classes will close October 19.

TROTTING.			PACING.					
2.10 class		Purse,	\$500	2.09	class		Purse,	\$500
2.12 class		16	500	2.15	class		46	500
2.15 class		66	500	2.20	class		66	500
2.18 class		46			class		66	500
2.21 class		44	500					
2.25 class		44	500					
2,30 class		46	500					
2.35 class		46	500					

2.12	class, trotting			Purse,	\$300
2.16	class, trotting			46	300
2.20	class, trotting			46	300
2.25	class, trotting			66	300

Remember entries to above classes close Oct. 19. Races programmed immediately after entries close, and will be arranged to allow a horse to start one or more times.

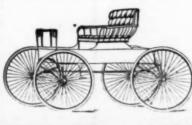
CONDATIONS—Six to exter, four to start. Entrance five per cent. and five per cent. extra from all money winners. Purses (except dash races) divided SO. 25, 15 and 10 per cent. No return of entrance on account of death, but death of nominator will not make void his entry. Usual weather clause. Right reserved to change any of the classes on or before Oct. 10, to change order of programme, and to reject any entry we do not want. We will not accept one horse in two races on one payment.—please do not ask if.—but owners may name two horses in one class as one entry, and no more. Notice of withdrawai shall be made on or before 3 o'clock of day preceding race, and any horse not so drawn who falls to appear for the race; intall be held for 3½ per cent, additional. All races (except dashes) multi-heats, two in three. Drivers will be required to claim their colors, or accept such as the association assigns. Races will be started promptly at 1 e'clock. National Association rules to govern, unless otherwise provided for.

BASH EACES—Six to enter, four to start. Entrance fee five per cent. and five per cent. additional DASH MACES—Six to enter, four to start. Entrance fee five per cent. and five per cent. additional to declare out. Nothing additional from winners of any part of the money. Declarations must be made by 5 o'clock, P. M., offday preceding race. Purse divided 75 per cent. to first horse, 15 per cent. to exceed and 10 per cent. to third bors. Two or more horses from the same stable allowed to a art, but full entrance will achieve the contract of t

Remember entries to all the above classes name and close Oct. 19.

SIDNEY S. TOMAN, Secretary, 1123 Broadway, New York

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EASIER, STRONGER, FASTER THAN ANY OTHERS. S. R. BAILEY & CO., Amesbury, Mass. betting to be made on heats—for the share of the profits. Why don't my excellent friends



stab Wilkes, b g, by Glen Wilkes (Charles Chisam). Eister, blkm, by Nelson's Wilkes (D. 4. Kirt. b g (L. P. Nasb)

Ashe out, br g, by Trenton (George Lover. b m, by Robinson D. (F. P. Brann,5 dis Gladys W., b m, by Ger. Pearnaught (D.

South Windsor, Me., 8ept. 21, 1892-2.45 class, trot or pas". Purse. \$100. Kirt, bg (L. F. Nast). Kuel Croix, bg, by 8'. Cox (W. M. Oleveland). Ashmont, br g, by Trenton (George L vet!) ... 4 3 4 501 Queen, b m, by Bobinson D. (H. P. Tine, 2.30%, 2.31% 2.32%, 2.29%, 2.30.

South Windsor, Me., Sept. 22, 1899-2 35class, trot or pace. Purss, \$100. Ned O. bg(H. H. McCausland). William P., b g, by Watchmaker (W. B. ... 2 2 4 Hastings, bik h, by Watchmater (F. G. Time, 2.341/4, 2.311/4, 2.301/4. Sam : day-Special class, trot or pace. Purse

M rrill, ch h, by Nelson (Merri i) Com. Dewey, oh g, by R meo (H. H. M :-Oausland)..... Rowds, b b, by Aliright (William Cum-

Time, 2.23, 2.224, 2 2014. Same day-2.30 class trot or pace. Purse, \$100 Hastings, blk b, by Watehmaker (F. G. Tony Belmont, b g, by Belmont (H. P.

Time, 2.30, 2.324, 2.314.

A wise man is on the look out for a good thing. German Peat Mors, ro d by C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, for herse bedding, is one of the good things of this world.

Tr.bune, b f, by Edgemark (P. A. Pint-

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worth while to try way of improveme farming entirely, th business he thorou he does so and goe engages in busine with men who hav the same lines. He very fortunate if he nant of fortune the farm had secur If he stays on that farm has a me not much better Paul says of his would do he eo pelled to do a vast do. It is probably and those, to , wit how. It is easier t This is espec'ally to every improveme hard work as do nothing fanciful ing underdrains or into the silo 20 to 25 corn fodder per accows. The average ily in debt bardly d improved farming requires a good de fill the silo after the to fill it. True, if th the ensilaged fodde cows much better a was possible. But tates to take the pressed to pay in keep that paid, w clesing the mortgag If the farmer in o

nral tendency of th in debt to grow po less valuable as th tility is lessened by buying manure to they have taken a sharp management, tive ability and will to raise a farm from debt, while growin to pay farm and liv on the morigaze d extansing fert lity poorer every year it of most grains exce buckwheat are so lo a part of what the fortility they have to only except corn at these grains have is are mainly carbon they contain is draw corn or buck wheat o in its exhaustion, an year or two with a The way out for a in debt is while still farm methods to ma

ambition to redeem

his case is nearly he

make crops pay n have. Meanwhile as military men around until he four ing which interest should make a spe small way at first u